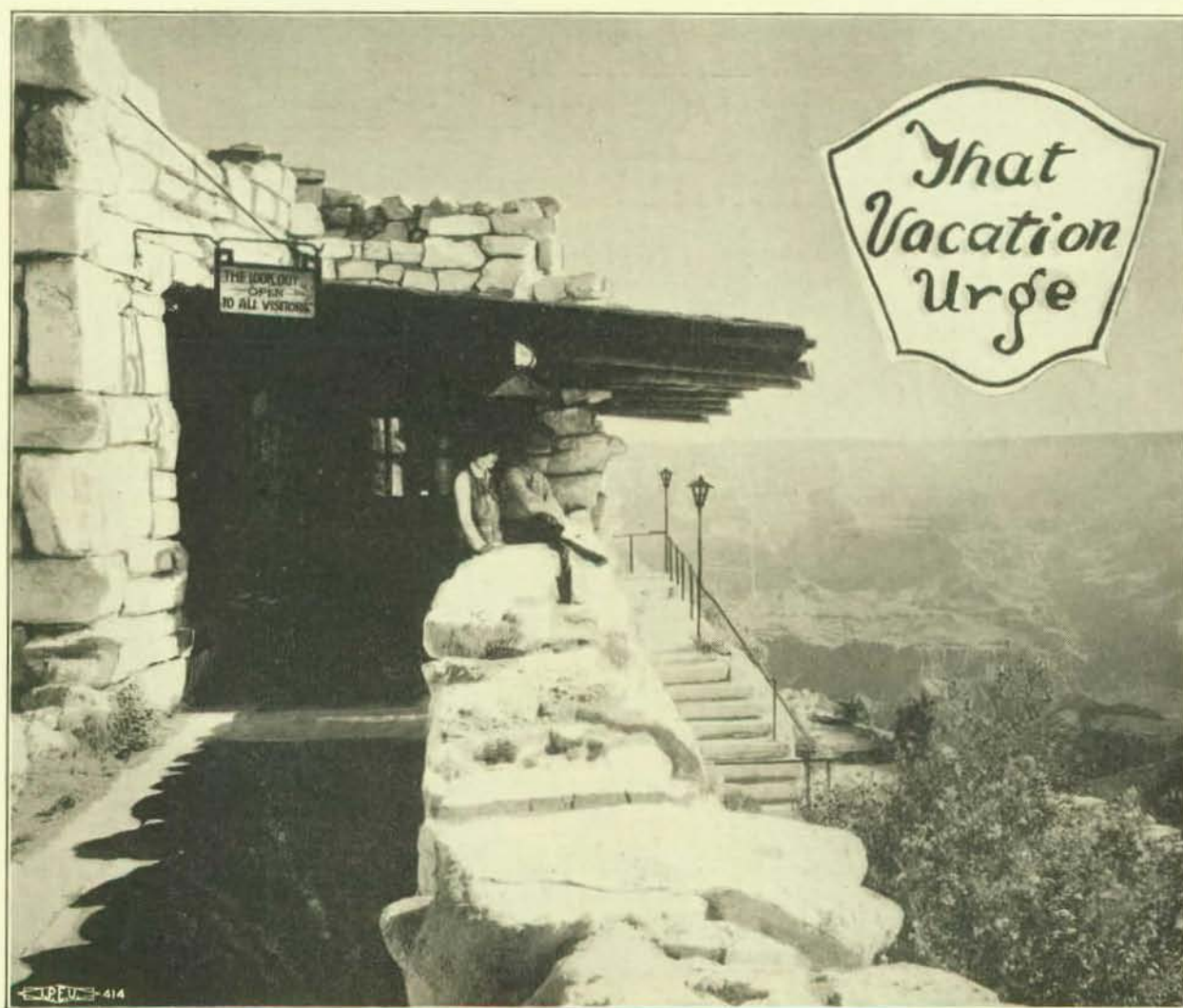


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1929

NO. 7





# WE GROW

## "TEN LEADERS IN GROUP INSURANCE"

The Spectator, one of the leading insurance journals, in its issue of June 13, 1929, gives the following under the title quoted above:—

### Ten Leaders in Group Insurance

	No. of Policies	Group Insurance Outstanding
Metropolitan Life, N. Y.-----	3081	\$2,249,289,338
Ætna Life, Hartford-----	3305	1,406,152,132
Travelers Insur. Hartford-----	4139	1,313,246,500
Equitable Life, N. Y.-----	1910	1,151,671,955
Prudential Insur. Newark-----	1217	770,509,527
Missouri State Life, St. Louis-----	1425	321,020,185
Connecticut General, Hartford-----	648	223,287,724
John Hancock Mutual, Boston-----	361	152,109,471
<b>Union Cooperative</b> -----	62	51,292,950
American National, Galveston-----	101	34,362,000
<b>Totals (10) Co.'s-----</b>	<b>16249</b>	<b>\$7,672,941,782</b>

The total amount of group insurance outstanding by all companies writing that class of business on January 1, 1929, is estimated to be \$8,096,148,021, so that the ratio of the total amount outstanding by the ten leaders to the total is 94.8 per cent.

While the Union Cooperative is young to be in such august company, it appreciates the honor accorded it, and hopes to merit an even higher place in the future, not only by virtue of statistics, but also because of sound service to policyholders.

May we extend this service to cover YOU, the members of your family, your friends, and the members of your organization, both for individual and group life insurance?



This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men, women and children, home safeguard policies, endowment at age 65, joint life policies for husband and wife, children's educational policies, and also group life insurance for Labor Organizations.

Write us today, and get information and rates.

## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.



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**INTERNATIONAL**  
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**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

International President, J. P. NOONAN,  
 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,  
 D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-  
 NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-  
 ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,  
 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,  
 N. Y.

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 VICE PRESIDENTS**

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 Ont., Can.

J. T. FENNEL, 45 Parkman St., Dor-  
 chester, Mass.

E. F. KLOTZ, 1200 15th St., N. W.,  
 Washington, D. C.

A. M. HULL, P. O. Box 1196, New  
 Orleans, La.

H. H. BROACH, 1200 15th St., N. W.,  
 Washington, D. C.

D. W. TRACY, 2505 Yupon Street,  
 Houston, Tex.

T. C. VICKERS, 924 Pacific Bldg., San  
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**TELEPHONE OPERATORS'  
 DEPARTMENT**

President.....JULIA O'CONNOR  
 1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Secretary.....MARY BRADY  
 1110 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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*Magazine Chat*

Two members have become aware of the pulling power of the Journal. And they have made the rest of us aware of its reader appeal. Moore wrote from Chile about his experiences there, and immediately he was swamped by inquiries from the States. Porter wrote from his flower farm in California, and he and his wife must sit up nights answering letters from electrical workers. Literally both of the Brothers cry out for help.

This is a good sign. It means that "we are being read." It means that men have confidence in what they read in the Journal. It is our intention that they shall be interested and not be misled. Every care is taken to prepare bright, entertaining, reliable articles. And every day we are receiving evidence that this policy is being appreciated.

Several months before the big convention of the Brotherhood, the Journal staff has been busy making plans for a special convention number of the Journal. It is to excel the famous convention number of 1927 in pictorial appeal. Articles of historic significance and value will appear. The whole life of the union will be depicted. It will be worth the while of every member to get and read this number.

We can not do too much to chronicle the ongoing life of the union. By this means we become conscious of the larger group life which outlives us all.

The Convention Journal of 1927 has been a constant source of pleasure to many persons. There have been repeated calls at this office during the last two years for this number. It contained, you remember, a story of the first beginnings of the union at St. Louis in 1890-1891, written by Newman, and a colorful story by Bachie (both valuable contributors, now alas! absent from our columns).

We are anxious to throw new light on our history in the 1929 Convention Journal. Our history is an honorable record, and too much of it has faded beyond the reach of words. Men of action don't have much time for writing chronicles.





**MOST BEAUTIFUL BUSINESS BUILDING**

A silver medal was awarded by the Architects' League of New York to Albert Kahn, architect, designer of the magnificent Fisher Building, Detroit. Of course, it was 100 per cent union.





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No. 7

## Vivid Chapter in Labor's Fight for Short Hours

AMERICAN labor is now thinking in terms of the 40-hour week. It is no secret that certain leaders of organized labor are advocating the six-hour day. The capacity of American industry for production, it is believed, will eventually make possible the five-day week and the six-hour day. It was not always so. The hardened veterans of many labor battles do not need to be told this obvious fact. Yet it is easy to forget. It is easy for the pushing, bright-eyed younger generation to forget. It seems fitting that in the month of July, when the anniversary of the nation's birth is being celebrated, that other historical pages be turned backward, and accomplishments considered and honored. The struggle for the ten-hour day furnished a story of patience, suffering, disappointment and final though long-delayed victory by organized workers. The struggle persisted intermittently over a period of 30 years. It was carried on with dogged nerve and with relentless fervor.

Conditions warranted a change. In this period workers were toiling "from 13 to 14 hours per day in unhealthy apartments" and were "hastening through pain, disease and privation, down to a premature grave" as a report to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts said. Twelve to 15 hours a day was the rule. Wages as low as \$25 a month prevailed. Listen to the story of Eliza R. Hemingway, a young textile worker, reporting on hours and conditions (February 13, 1845) to a state investigating committee.

"The first petitioner who testified was Eliza R. Hemingway. She had worked two years in the Middlesex, and nine months in the Hamilton Corporations. Her employment is weaving—works by the piece. The Hamilton Mill manufactures cotton fabrics. The Middlesex, woolen fabrics. She is now at work in the Middlesex Mills, and attends one loom. Her wages average from \$16 to \$23 a month exclusive of board. She complained of the hours for labor being too many, and the time for meals too limited. In the summer season the work is commenced at 5 o'clock a. m., and continued till 7 o'clock p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and three quarters of an hour for dinner. During eight months of the year, but half an hour is allowed for dinner. The air in the room she considered not to be wholesome. There were 293 small lamps and 61 large lamps lighted in the room in which she worked, when evening work is required. These lamps are also lighted sometimes in the morning. About 130 females, 11 men, and 12 children (between the ages of 11 and 14) work in the room with her. She thought the children enjoyed about as good health as children generally do. The children work but nine months out of 12. The other three months they must at-

**Now it is the five day week; once it was the ten-hour day. In the month of July, of the nation's anniversary, it is good to turn the pages of history backward to the brave days, and to the brave fighters of the past. The fight for the 10-hour day lasted a generation; men were born, raised families and died during its establishment.**

tend school. Thinks that there is no day when there are less than six of the females out of the mill from sickness. Has known as many as 30. She, herself, is out quite often, on account of sickness. There was more sickness in the summer than in the winter months; though in the summer, lamps are not lighted. She thought there was a general desire among the females to work but 10 hours, regardless of pay. Most of the girls are from the country, who work in the Lowell Mills. The average time which they remain there is about three years. She knew one girl who had worked there 14 years. Her health was poor when she left. Miss Hemingway said her health was better where she now worked, than it was when she worked on the Hamilton Corporation. She knew of one girl who last winter went into the mill at 4:30 a. m., and worked till 7:30 p. m. She did so to make more money. She earned from \$25 to \$30 per month. There is always a large number of girls at the gate wishing to get in before the bell rings. On the Middlesex Corporation one-fourth part of the females go into the mill before they are obliged to. They do this to make more wages. A large number come to Lowell to make money to aid their parents who are poor. She knew

of many cases where married women came to Lowell and worked in the mills to assist their husbands to pay for their farms. The moral character of the operatives is good. There was only one American female in the room with her who could not write her name."

### Union Takes Up Battle

The only rift in this gloomy picture was the brilliant accomplishment of the National Trades Union. This had occurred five years before poor Eliza Hemingway told Boston about terrible conditions in Lowell.

The National Trades Union came into existence in 1834. It arose at the invitation of the General Trades Union of New York and vicinity, and counted a membership of approximately 26,250 unionists. A second national convention was held in 1835, and again in 1836. The next year saw the descent of a business panic of cyclonic dimensions upon America. Unions suffered most, and many of them sank never to appear again. But the idea of a national federation of local unions persisted.

Prior to 1837, the age was distinguished by frequent strikes for the 10-hour day. The National Trades Council had determined in 1836 to direct its political energies toward achieving the short workday. It was sagacious. It was aware that Congress would be hard to influence, and so it decided to direct its activities against the President of the United States, Martin Van Buren.

Van Buren was not an executive of the front rank like Washington or Jefferson, or even like his friend Jackson, but he was a cool, clean, untiring party member. He resembles men like Champ Clark, Charles Hughes or Alfred E. Smith, men who find satisfaction in directing their party toward wise courses of statesmanship. A New York lawyer, he passed from legislature to governorship, from governorship to senator, from senator to secretary of state, from secretary of state to ambassador to England, from ambassador to vice president, from vice president to president. Few men

have had a more versatile public life. Few men have borne his unbrilliant party role with more zeal, honesty and faithfulness. Van Buren was an ardent disciple of Thomas Jefferson, and it must be remembered that Jefferson had always had faith in, and paid homage to the common man. Van Buren was colder, more exacting, but Jefferson's faith in the masses endured in Van Buren.

He was called upon to bear the chief role in the awful business panic of 1837, and it must be said that he conducted himself with coolness and fairness.

It was to this man that the trade unionists turned for aid in 1840. On March 31, 1840, Van

### Famous Executive Order Granting 10-Hour Day

Washington City, March 31, 1840. The President of the United States, finding that different rules prevail at different places as well in respect to the hours of labor by persons employed on the public works under the immediate authority of himself and the Departments as also in relation to the different classes of workmen, and believing that much inconvenience and dissatisfaction would be removed by adopting a uniform course, hereby directs that all such persons, whether laborers or mechanics be required to work only the number of hours prescribed by the ten-hour system.

M. VAN BUREN.



Buren issued the following famous executive order:

#### Van Buren's Ten-Hour Order Executive Order

"Washington City, March 31, 1840.

The President of the United States, finding that different rules prevail at different places as well in respect to the hours of labor by persons employed on the public works under the immediate authority of himself and the departments as also in relation to the different classes of workmen, and believing that much inconvenience and dissatisfaction would be removed by adopting a uniform course, hereby directs that all such persons, whether laborers or mechanics, be required to work only the number of hours prescribed by the 10-hour system.

"M. VAN BUREN."

The President later told friends why he had done this.

#### Van Buren's Interpretation

"The 10-hour system, originally devised by the mechanics and laborers themselves, has by my direction been adopted, and uniformly carried out at all public establishments, and \* \* \* this mitigation of labor has been accompanied by no corresponding reduction of wages. I also caused it to be distinctly intimated in the month of March last, to the officers of such of these establishments as might contemplate a reduction of wages, that in my opinion the present peculiarly uncertain state of things which it is believed results from circumstances that cannot be permanent in their operation, does not present a just and proper basis for a reduction of wages."

It is significant that this reform was accomplished "without reduction in wages." Here is precedent for the contention of organized labor in 1929, that the transition to the five-day week should be made without loss of wages. It is significant also that this order was signed in the midst of panic, as "originally devised by the mechanics and laborers themselves." It was a glorious accomplishment.

It did not, on the other hand, bring about the same conditions in private industry. The battle for the 10-hour day went on, year in and year out, through the efforts of unionists themselves. It arrived sometimes by trade union agreement, or more generally by the enactment of state legislatures. Here is the act passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1848:

"An Act to limit the hours of labor, and to prevent the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that labor performed during a period of 10 hours in any secular day, in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, and flax factories, shall be considered a legal day's labor, and that hereafter no minor or adult engaged in any such factories, shall be holden or required to work more than 10 hours in any secular day, or 60 hours in any secular week, and that after the fourth day of July, of the present year, no minor shall be admitted

as a worker, under the age of 12 years, in any cotton, woolen, silk or flax factory, within this commonwealth; that if any owner or employer in any such factories aforesaid, shall employ any such minor, he shall be adjudged to pay a penalty of \$50, one-half to the party so



VAN BUREN

This is from a bust in the Senate chamber. Van Buren exists in oils in the State Department and at the White House.

employed, and the other half to the commonwealth, to be recovered in like manner as debts of like amount are now recovered by law. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent minors above the age of 14 years from being employed more than 10 hours in any day, if the same be done by special contract with their parents or guardians."

So the fight went on. There were bitter defeats and disappointments. Sometimes laborers themselves opposed reform, but inevitably like the movement of a glacier the campaign went on, until the goal was reached.

These old annals of the early labor movement furnish much inspiration. They reveal the movement as crude and uncertain, but alive with spontaneous force, fed by moral indignation, by a desire for workers' health, by man's eternal aspiration for a better life.

#### CRUISER, UNION

Bremerton Navy Yard, Puget Sound, is to build one of two cruisers recently ordered to the front of Uncle Sam's schedule. The Bremerton Yard is an organized yard.

The "open shopper" never supports the union label. Are you an "open shopper" or a real trade unionist?

## Real Union On Erie

By CHARLES McCLOSKEY, General Chairman  
Erie System Council No. 11

March 14, 1929.

Editor:

The Electrical Workers on the Erie are well organized from Marion, Ohio, to Jersey City. We have five locals on the Erie Railroad, namely:

Local No. 864 at Jersey City, N. J.; Local No. 264 at Dunmore, Pa.; Local No. 544 at Hornell, N. Y.; Local No. 854 at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Meadville men are in Local No. 504 at Meadville, Pa.

We hold meetings twice a month and have a large attendance at each meeting, which proves that the men who are in our organization are interested in the movement.

The executive board of the council are all very active. I can safely say that for the past two years, we have what you call "a real organization." There are a lot of small points where we have men unorganized but it will only be a matter of a short time before they are all organized as we are lining them up every day, and then Erie System Council No. 11 will be in the limelight.

The co-operation I receive from the other general chairmen on the Erie is 100 per cent as whenever and wherever they can, they are always ready to assist me in bringing about the desired result, and there is always great harmony among all the general chairmen on the Erie.

For the past 15 months, the men on the Erie have enjoyed wonderful working conditions under the new management. There was a time when our shops would close very often, especially in the winter time, when our men would have to walk the streets. The relations between our committee and the management are of the best. At the present time, we are negotiating our agreement and expect to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

On the Erie we do all kind of construction work and we have the automatic train control from Port Jervis, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y. We have two large locomotive shops; one at Meadville and one at Hornell. In those two shops, the Erie employs about 3,000 men. About the first of May, the Erie is going to put on a crack train to Chicago and they expect to compete with the other roads on through passenger service.

Every day is "Union Label Day" with all sincere trade unionists.

## Look, Before You Leap

Secretary Bugniazet will issue certificates of identification to all delegates planning to take advantage of excursion fares to the Miami Convention. Delegates should not purchase transportation until they have received circular letter from the International Office relative to this important matter.



# Doctor Says Vacation, Pocketbook Ought to Agree

**"G**OSH, I certainly feel rotten! Dead tired—food hates me—the old bean works bum—gee, I wish I didn't have to go to work this morning! What I need is a vacation!"

Ever feel that way? It's a common complaint in the months of June, July and August. The ol' swimmin' hole beckons, waves splash on sandy beaches, fish are leaping in purling streams, trees cast inviting shade over mossy banks where a fellow could just lie and think—and think—; golf links glisten with the morning dew, and the long white highways roll on, over the hills and far away. You could feel fine any place except where you're going, and that's back to the old grind.

"Well, probably there isn't anything wrong with me. Just lazy," you shamefacedly mutter.

But did you ever go to see a doctor about it? No, you thought he'd kid you, tell you work was good for a man and your trouble was all in your own mind. Well, try it some time. The fact is that probably the first thing a doctor would ask you, after hearing your symptoms, is "How long since you've had a vacation?"

Think back now, buddy. Layoffs don't count, or being out of a job, for at these times you were generally worrying so hard, of hunting for another job, that it was worse than working. How long is it since you've had a real vacation, with new scenery, money to spend, time enough to loaf and play and generally enjoy yourself, without a worry in the world? And if it is a long time—as it generally is with fellows who get paid by the hour—the wise old doctor would probably tell you that such a vacation was just what your system needed. The human machine—like other mechanical contraptions—doesn't like to be run too fast and too long. You have to slow down once in a while to cool off the motor. Doctors consider the yearly vacation a health measure of the first calibre.

"That's fine for the clerks in the office," you say. "But if I went on a vacation I'd be out of a job, and what would I do for money the next Saturday?"

## Vacation Movement Arrested

The movement to secure vacations with pay for trade union workers is at a temporary lull, overshadowed in importance by the five-day week. Naturally, we want to give our first attention to establishing the five-day

**The vacation urge is as old as civilization. The desire to get back to nature, to "go away from here" is as old as Adam. That it is wise to obey that urge, when you can, and that more workers are obeying it each year is here told.**

week, but let's not forget the vacations! Some progress has been made, as vacations with pay are provided for in 71 trade agreements filed since 1926 with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These provide for vacations of from six to 15 days, and include locals of bakers, brewery workers, commercial telegraphers, hotel and restaurant employees, marine firemen, oilers and water tenders, meat cutters, railway clerks, retail clerks, sailors, stenographers, bookkeepers, and typists, street railway employees, telephone oper-

ators, teamsters and chauffeurs, train dispatchers, typographical workers and yardmasters.

A recent news story tells us that 1,000 construction machinists of Chicago, members of Local No. 126, have obtained an agreement with employers for a week's vacation annually with pay. This is the first time vacation with pay has been granted in the mechanical trades of this city and it is certainly an encouraging sign.

Electrical workers have agreements with four power companies providing for vacations with pay for employees who have been in service a year or more, and varying from 10 to 15 days.

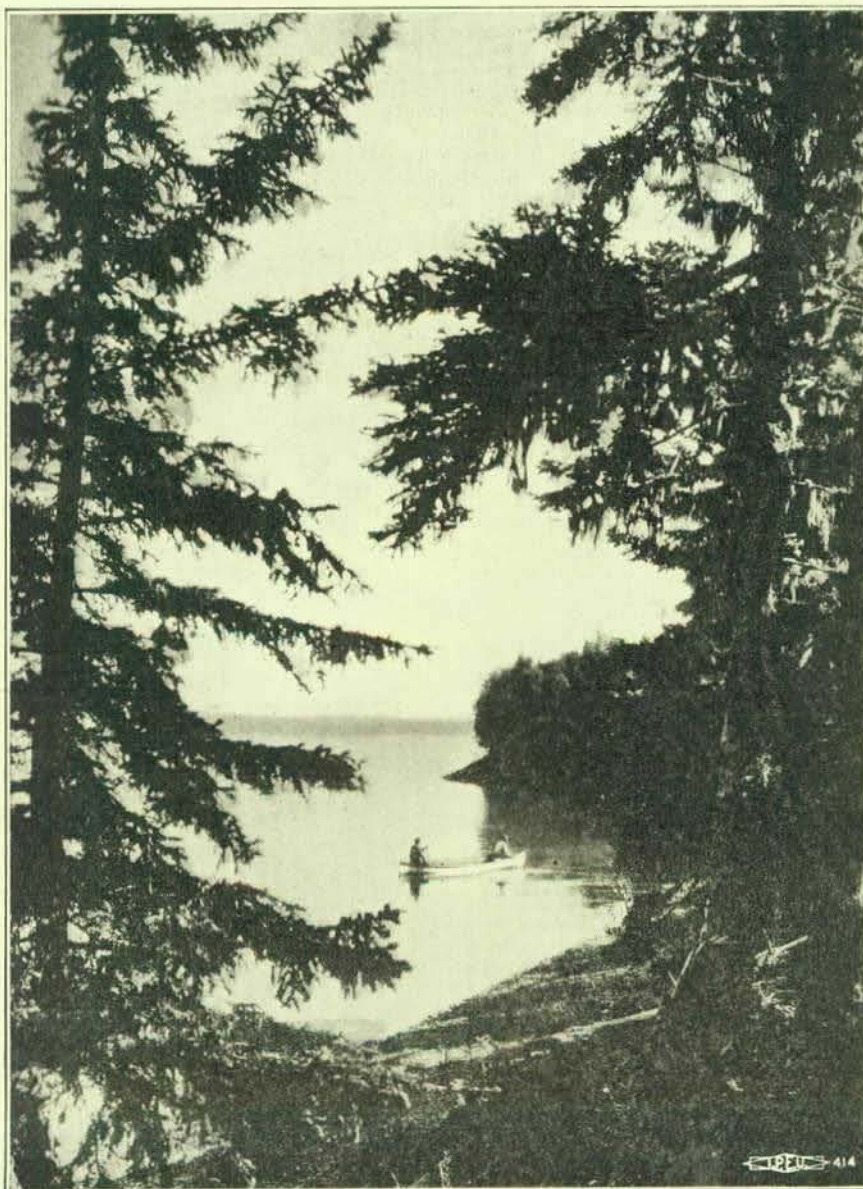
It should be comparatively easy to establish vacations with pay in local agreements with power companies and other employers who have union electrical workers in steady employment. But what of the building trades? How is one to secure a vacation with pay for the wireman who may work for many employers? Who is to pay for it? And how is he to keep a job if he leaves it?

The electrical contractors and shops, which employ regular crews of union electricians, are decidedly interested in the efficiency of their men. A healthy man does more work than one who is sick and dozey. And when the whole crew is spoiling for a vacation—well, wouldn't it be an investment to hand them, one at a time, a week, or two weeks' pay, let them take a vacation, and get them back again as good as new? We don't expect this to happen this summer, or next, but we do expect to see it happen before many years are gone, if union men make up their minds that they are going to have it.

But in the meantime, why not start a vacation fund? Put two or three dollars in the bank each week for this purpose and don't touch it for anything else. In a year you will have a nice little fund and when a layoff comes you can say, "Here's my vacation, and I'm going to enjoy it!"

Someone suggested that a new investment plan of John J. Raskob's might be used by families to establish a vacation fund. An investment corporation is to be formed to make it possible for a workingman to invest in good securities. Money is borrowed from the corporation by the worker, invested in shares, and the shares themselves are used for security on the loan. As the interest on the investments,

(Continued on page 389)



REST, BEAUTY, PEACE—THIS TRINITY EVERY VACATION SHOULD SUPPLY



# Equity Moves to Stabilize the Theatre Industry

**W**ITH the coming of the five-day week, with more leisure and more rest, amusements and the theatre take a still more commanding position in society. Already one of the great industries of the world—in the five billion dollar class—the movies and their ailing older brother, the legitimate, are rapidly pressing to the front as “necessities of life.” The millions who assemble nightly in the theatres little know and little understand the economic drama which is going on behind the placid front of the theatre industry. The slump on Broadway—leaving many theatres dark—the coming of the talkies with the passing of old movie standards and the arrival of hundreds of new faces in the films—the merging and combining of billions of capital—these outline a situation not altogether settled. Throughout this transitional period—now aggravated by the mechanical drama—the one power which has acted to protect the actors and the public has been the Actor's Equity Association.

Equity has always captured the imagination of labor and of the public. A labor union of artists, alleged to be temperamental, it has acted with courage, directness and good sense, after sound trade union principles, since its birth in the daring strike of 1919. Since then Equity has become a byword for fair conditions in the theatre. Equity finds itself in a dramatic situation—a crisis, as it were, as moving as those actors enact in play houses. The situation simmers down to this dilemma: “Can the talkies break Equity, or can Equity organize the talkies?” The question has passed the academic stage, and has moved out into the arena of practical struggle. The fight was carried into the open in June, when Frank Gilmore, president of the Actors' Union, issued an order that all members may make motion picture contracts only in Equity forms. His order provides that no Equity member who goes into sound pictures may play in any picture the entire cast of which is not composed of Equity members. The immediate response to this by the Motion Picture Association was to offer to do battle over the issue. It is apparent, however, the Broadway producers, once the bitter foe of unionism, are delighted with Equity's move.

The New York World quotes Mr. Gilmore as follows:

“Recently conditions in the studios as far as the actors are concerned, have been going from bad to worse. Many of the producers have been working their people unconscionable hours and keeping it up day after day. Not a single person have I met but complained of it.

“For instance, a director is given a certain time (always as short as possible) in which to finish a picture, but is told he will receive a handsome bonus for every day he can save under it. And so he works his actors day and night, and what do they get for it but a smaller salary check?

“Or, if, for reasons not within the control of the actor, the

**What of Equity? Labor unionists everywhere are interested in knowing what the actor's union is doing in face of the present chaotic condition in the theatre and in the movies. Equity is very much in the news in New York and Hollywood, and in amusement capitals generally.**

director gets behind in his schedule the temptation to resort to Simon Legree methods is almost irresistible.”

And Paul Dullzell, executive secretary of Equity, declares:

“Since the advent of the talking pictures the motion picture producers have been interfering with our people. We have had many cases of actors absolutely refusing to carry out their contractual relations with legitimate producers.

“The managers complain to us, we suspend the offenders, and then they work out their suspension period in talking pictures. Consequently discipline is pretty well shot.

“The legitimate producers feel that they are discriminated against. They must live up to their obligations, while

the actors can disregard theirs and work out their suspensions in Hollywood.”

That Equity has been playing an important role in the theatre industry is indicated by this paragraph from the Theatre Magazine:

“It may not be generally known that the Labor Bureau, Inc., has for two years been making for Equity a scientific survey of ‘The Business of the Theatre’ and in the report to be published this summer will recommend what Owen Davis, John Golden and others have urged, viz., a central organization, with power to act, its presiding executive to be highly paid and to be recruited from business or banking fields without personal financial interest in theatrical ventures. Alfred L. Bernheim has directed the survey.

“Also Equity, through Berton Churchill, Stuart Chase, Augustus Thomas, Charles Daw Clark, Frank McGlyn, Robert Middlemass, Robert Strange, of the Council, and Edward G. Robinson and Charles Stuart Christie, launched a questionnaire regarding the condition and possibilities of the legitimate drama throughout America. The results will soon appear.”

That there is always the menace of the open shop in the theatre was revealed by the recent series on the open shop carried in this Journal. The American Plan Group has underwritten a platform demanding the destruction of the union in the theatre field.

## Ability to See at Night

The ancient legends of wolf-men and cat-women, able to see at night as well as ordinary people see in the daytime, holds at least the bit of truth that some individuals and even some races have much better night vision than others. Two medical officers of the French army air service, Lieutenant Colonel P. J. E. Beyne and Major G. Worms, have so discovered in testing candidates for pilots' commissions. Night flying being already common and probably destined to play a still greater role in future warfare, the French authorities believe that army fliers must be selected among the men best able to see at night. Taking for their “standard night” a clear, moonless country night in September, the two physicians measured the seeing ability of a number of aviators. These individuals were able, they found, to see between six per cent and nine per cent as well as in daylight, a variation of fifty per cent between those with relatively poor night vision and those with good. Two orientals, natives of Tonkin, showed ten per cent of normal vision, suggesting that the oriental races may be able to see better at night than do the whites. Red-purple lights were found to disturb night vision less than lights of any other color, and these are accordingly recommended for the instrument lights on night-flying airplanes and for similar uses.



JANET GAYNOR

One of the most popular of the screen's actresses, who has graduated from the silent to the talkies. Will she graduate to Equity?



# Labor Drama Dealing With Machines Thrills Americans

PERHAPS it was due to the unrest and chaos in the American textile industry, perhaps it was due to the keen interest in machine production and its effects on workers, perhaps it was the magic of Gerhardt Hauptmann's name. At any rate when the Film Arts Guild brought "The Weavers" to the Nation's Capital, it was met by unusual attendance. Many labor people viewed this cinema version of a famous play—one of the first pieces of literature to depict the struggle of workers for emancipation. Gerhardt Hauptmann's grandfather was a weaver, who took part in a furious insurrection, brought on by the cruelty, stubbornness and blindness of mill owners in Siberia. Gerhardt, German novelist and playwright, seized the dramatic elements in this upheaval and made it into a successful play. Hauptmann, still living, has given his approval to the film version. This version, directed by Frederick Zelnick, catches the spirit of the mob scenes, the exciting massing, with more authority than the stage drama. So interested was the director in the mass upheaval as narrative material, so anxious was he to build up and maintain the impression of agitation, of mass madness that he shot the whole five reels in 13 days.

The Film Arts Guild of Washington, D. C.,

specializes in pictures of the more thoughtful type. It has brought many foreign films of character to the capital.

Fabrikant Dreissiger, textile manufacturer, introduced machinery into his industry, and cut wages. Already wages were so low that children starved and parents wept, and were steeped in anger and resentment. The opening scenes of the drama disclose the haggard lines of men, women and children with a bolt of shoddy on back, waiting to collect their few pennies from the hardfisted agents of the manufacturer. The toll house was in the basement of Dreissiger's fine house. When a little boy faints from hunger, Dreissiger carries him upstairs to the magnificent halls of the mansion. The boy is given milk. He revives, and there ensues one of the most touching scenes of the play. The boy sees a hobbyhorse. In his mind, he sees himself mounted upon it. Just as he is about to stagger across the wide salon to the playroom, Dreissiger seizes him and sends him home. Later when the mob ransacks the manufacturer's home, the little boy gets his wish; while the mob flares and crackles about him, he rides the toy horse.

From the manufacturer's home, the battle spreads to an adjoining village, where the newly installed machinery is smashed, and

the troops, steel-helmeted, well-armed, ride out to meet the mob. Beneath the image of Christ the battle is fought; bullets against stones, clubs against bayonets. And the mob wins.

The following is the way "The Weavers" was press-agented:

The story of "The Weavers", well known to the many Hauptmann followers, portrays the struggles and upheavals of the Silesian peasants in their fight for higher wages and social recognition. Among the outstanding characteristics in the film "The Weavers" is its unique camera work in which the grotesque and distorted effects, which heighten the artistry of the picture were "shot" by means of a third camera perched on the ceiling or on the floor, "The Weavers" being one of the pioneer pictures to adopt the various camera angles, which now predominate almost every motion picture.

"The Weavers" was directed by Frederick Zelnick, who produced "Dancing Vienna" and "Beautiful Blue Danube" and was endorsed by Gerhardt Hauptmann, the author, who viewed the picture shortly after its production. Another unusual feature of the film was its fast completion, only thirteen days being required to make this production with the

(Continued on page 392)



A DRAMATIC MOMENT, FILLED WITH TRAGIC IRONY, IN "THE WEAVERS." THE MOB AND THE SOLDIERS PREFER TO FIGHT OUT THEIR INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE BENEATH THE CROSS



# Electrification—Key to N. Y. C's. Rail Prestige

By JOHN J. McCULLOUGH, General Chairman, System Council No. 7, I. B. E. W.

*Note—The writer wishes to acknowledge the invaluable help given him by Albert J. Clarkson, superintendent of electric equipment; General Electric Company; L. H. Slater, chief power supervisor; also wish to express a word of thanks to the publicity department of the New York Central Railroad for the photographs used in this article.*

THE electrification of the suburban zone of the New York Central Railroad around New York City was considered one of the most extensive electrification projects at the time it was initiated, owing to the extension of the electric lines and other additions to the equipment of The New York Central Railroad.

The normal weekday passenger traffic movement in and out of the Grand Central Terminal, including New York Central and New Haven trains averages each day about 475 trains aggregating 4,000 cars. The maximum total movement reported for one day is 800 trains aggregating 6,200 cars. The number of passengers handled in both directions total 134,000 per day normal, and as high as 166,075 maximum.

In the selection of the proper system for electrifying the Grand Central Terminal the railroad officials proceeded cautiously, realizing the necessity of uninterrupted operation. A commission of experts was appointed to study the situation and make recommendations.

It was finally recommended that 660 volts, direct current, be used with a protected third rail.

With the exception of the power purchased for the purpose of lighting the Grand Central Terminal and adjacent buildings forming the Grand Central zone, all the electric current used on the electric division of the New York Central Railroad is generated at the two power stations, Port Morris Power Station, at the foot of East 142nd Street and East River, and Glenwood Power Station at Yonkers, N. Y. Both stations are located directly on the water front and coal delivery can be made either by boat or rail.

The power station units are designed for generating three-phase, 11,000-volt, 25-cycle current, which is transmitted without change to the several substations.

At the Port Morris Power Station, which is considered the main generating plant, the present generating equipment consists of three 20,000-kilowatt, 11,000-volt, three-phase Y connected, 25-cycle General

The New York Central railroad includes over 700 miles of four track road, 800 miles of three track, and about 2,200 miles of double track. It was one of the first systems to electrify a portion of its system. For a generation it has been regarded as one of the foremost railroads, in the world in technical excellence, service, and financial return.

Electric horizontal, 12-stage, 1,500 R. P. M. turbo-generators, and two 5,000-kilowatt, 11,000-volt, three-phase vertical turbo-generators of the Curtis type, operating at 500 R. P. M.

## Yonkers Power Station

The generating equipment consists of four 5,000-kilowatt, 11,000-volt, three-phase, 25-

cycle, 750 R. P. M. vertical Curtis turbo-generators and one 20,000-kilowatt, 11,000-volt, three-phase General Electric horizontal, 12-stage, 1,500 R. P. M. turbo-generator.

## Power Transmission System

The transmitted voltages are 11,000-volt, 25-cycle, three-phase, and are carried in ducts throughout the congested districts, and on steel poles located on the right-of-way, in the outside sections. The transmission poles are all steel and carry two high tension and one low tension arm.

From Port Morris a total of 15 cables are run out underground. The cables are three conductor 4/0 and 500,000 c. m. sector paper insulated lead covered.

From Yonkers Power Station there are eight aerial circuits of which six are 4/0 cables and two are 500,000 c. m. and two three conductor 500,000 c. m. underground cables.

In addition to the three-phase, 11,000-volt transmission system for traction, there is a 2,200-volt, single-phase circuit originating at each major substation and carried from substation to substation with provision for a sectional break midway between.

This 2,200-volt circuit is primarily required for signals, but is also utilized for the lighting of passenger stations and freight houses along the line.

## Direct Current Distribution System

Under the present conditions of operation power is transmitted at 11,000 volts to nine manually operated substations equipped with synchronous converters; during the last three or four years it has been found necessary to increase the substation capacity account of increased traffic and to maintain the line voltage. This has been done by the addition of six automatic substations which are controlled from the adjacent substation.

The total substation capacity is as follows:

Sub-sta.	Capacity K. W.
1	14,500
2	10,500
2 A.	4,000 automatic
3	5,500
4	5,500
4 A.	2,500 automatic
5	6,000
5 A.	2,000 automatic
6	8,000
6 A.	5,000 automatic
7	5,000
7 A.	2,000 automatic
8	5,000
8 A.	2,500 automatic
9	5,500

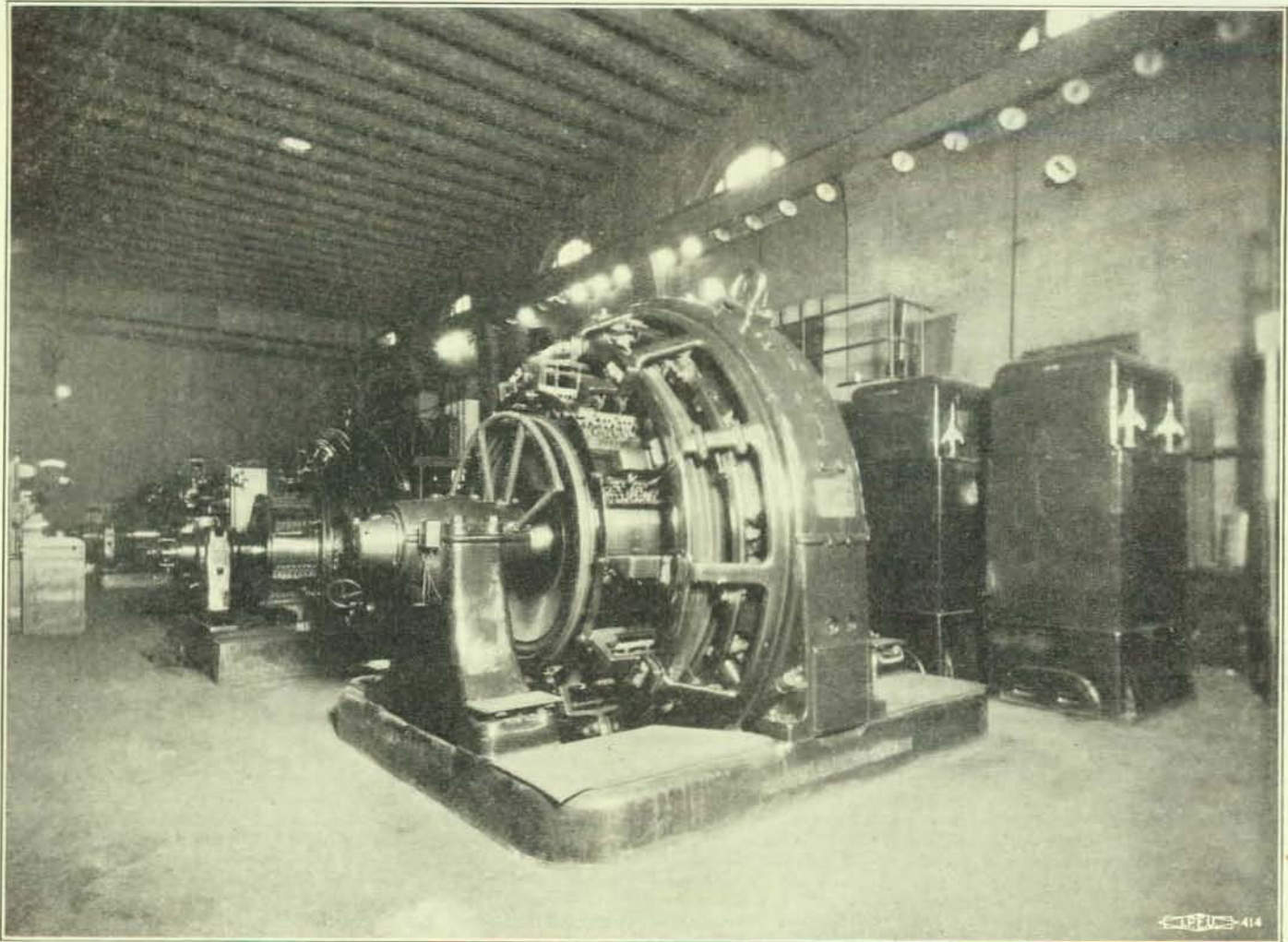
Total 83,500 k.w.

Three new substations are planned for supplying power to the



A POWERFUL ELECTRIC ROAD-FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE





TYPICAL SUBSTATION SHOWING ROTARY CONVERTER AND TRANSFORMERS

West Side tracks when the electrification of tracks in this district is completed. These tracks are used for freight traffic.

Each substation converts the high tension current to direct current of 666 volts and is delivered to the third rail through 2,000,000 c. m. cables.

Between substations all the rails are tied together at the circuit breaker houses through breakers connected to a common bus in the breaker houses. These breakers are automatic and are operated from the nearest sub-station. The auxiliary feeders are also tied into the third rail system through the circuit-breaker house bus. The older type of breakers were motor operated, but the newer ones are all solenoid operated and except for yard breakers are 4,000 amperes capacity.

The contact conductor is known as the Wilgus-Sprague under-running third rail and was first used by the New York Central. It is arranged so that the contact surface is not exposed to sleet or snow; this insures freedom from tie-ups in bad weather. This rail is used at all points except where intricate switch layouts prohibit the use of a continuous conductor near the level of the track. At such points, a rigid overhead conductor is used.

#### General Operating Practice

The general operation of the electric power system is under the immediate supervision of the power supervisors, reporting to the superintendent of power. The power supervisors' office is located at Grand Central Terminal. This is connected by a private telephone line known as the power supervisors'

telephone system with the different sub-stations, the two power stations and such offices as are necessary. There are also telephone connections through the public service to the power supervisors' office and to the power stations and sub-stations. Also through the railroad company's automatic and sub-station party line systems.

All cases of trouble, which are likely to affect the operation of the electric system, occurring in or reported to the power houses or sub-stations, must be reported promptly to the power supervisor on duty.

When work is to be done upon any high tension lines, either overhead or underground, permission must be obtained from the power supervisors for killing same. When work is to be done upon any piece of apparatus in a power station or sub-station which will prevent it from being ready for service on a short notice the power supervisors must be so advised.

#### Locomotives

The first locomotives used on the New York Central were known as Class "S." The first locomotive was completed in October, 1904, and for the next two years was subjected to a series of tests in service running. The original design weighed 94½ tons complete, while the present locomotives, due to changes, weigh 112½ tons with about 70 tons on driving wheels.

The "S" type locomotives are built with four gearless motors carried on the four axles of a central rigid truck. The normal one-hour rating is 1,700 horsepower, giving a tractive effort of 15,200 pounds at 41.8 miles per

hour. The locomotive was designed to operate in either direction.

With the extension of the electric zone from High Bridge on the Hudson Division to the present terminus at Harmon and from Wakefield on the Harlem Division to White Plains, North Station, 10 additional 116-ton passenger locomotives were received in 1913. These were also of the gearless bi-polar type, but were designed to carry all weight on driving wheels. Each of the eight axles is driven by a gearless motor. The increased capacity gave the necessary power for handling the gradually increasing train weights.

The following year, the first of 16 additional units was placed in service. These are of similar design, but have a total of 130 tons, all on driving wheels, to handle heavier trains.

The eight-motor locomotives, known as the Class "T," now handle most of the through passenger trains in and out of the terminal.

The locomotives are equipped with the Sprague-General Electric type M multiple unit system of control. This system consists essentially of solenoid-operated switches or contactors which make the different electrical connection of the motor and regulate the resistance in series with them, solenoid-operated reversers and master controllers for controlling the current supply to the solenoids of contactors and reversers.

Current is collected from the third rail by sliding shoes except at certain points where a small pantograph supplies power from the overhead contact rail.

The trains are heated by an oil fuel boiler

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# International Relations Becomes Topic of Interest

With Owen Young lecturing world capitalists in Paris at a private dinner, with Ramsay MacDonald, labor premier of Great Britain, seeking reduction in armaments, with reductions in reparations for Germany, international relations takes the center of the stage in this month's news. It is not surprising that the part American labor is playing in world affairs is also inspiring discussion.

Owen Young, who acted as arbiter in readjusting treaty strictures in Germany, is reported to take the following frank point of view:

"The time has come," Mr. Young warned, "for the nations to work together if the world as now organized on a capitalistic basis is to endure. If the capitalistic machine remained a good one," said the man who has just played a leading role in settling the most difficult financial problem of this generation, "it would have a right to go on living, and as long as it developed to meet the world's needs it would justify its existence.

"But if it lagged behind, or if the organized business of the different countries spent their strength fighting one another instead of uniting to place the entire world on a better material level, it might readily come about that other ideas rather than those of the capitalist world would be heard.

"As it stands today," he continued, "the world's capitalistic system is inadequate in international relations. It lacks the spirit of co-operation; the world's business machine is faulty. If improved to where it ought to be, if it always brought happiness in its wake, the world as now organized need not fear ideas prevalent in Moscow."—(New York World.)

Ramsay MacDonald may prove that British labor has an interest in world peace by coming to America to talk with President Hoover.

As these events were enacting, Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, in his annual report, declared the aloofness of the American Federation of Labor was damaging to the work of the Geneva organization. The International Labor Office is a permanent administrative research body under a resident director. It originated in the treaty of Versailles, and was fostered by Samuel Gompers and Woodrow Wilson. Thomas' attack brought a sharp retort from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. A proposal, said to have President Green's support, to divide spheres of influence as between America and Europe, was made by Matthew Woll, in the Photo-Engravers' Journal for June:

"The American labor movement has always recognized the desirability of a world federation of trade unions.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions was formed at the close of the World War, with the American Federation of Labor taking a leading part. Not long thereafter, however, the Amsterdam organization adopted rules binding affiliated bodies to any

**World affairs are pressing upon the attention of Mr. Average Man. Shrinking national boundaries and entangled trade relations demand reconsideration of policies.**

decision arrived at by a majority vote. The American Federation of Labor contended for unanimous decisions to become binding. In no other way could Nationals protect and promulgate their autonomous authority.

"Then, too, European and American labor movements differed in their respective valuations of economic and political activities and procedures. These and other diverse opinions and decisions caused the American Federation of Labor to withdraw and to remain aloof from the International Federation of Trade Unions ever since that time.

"But changes have been going on very rapidly in international affairs, making it more imperative than ever for labor of Europe and America to unite and co-operate with one another. World unity of labor has become more imperative as organizations of capital have become more and more involved in international relations, as American capital has gone more and more into European countries to establish or control plants and while European capital has come into our country to establish plants, as is notable in the case of Elizabethton, Tenn., where American troops have been doing guard duty over plants largely owned abroad.

"Then, too, the two chief labor union movements of Europe, the German and the British, are now pursuing policies more identical with those of our own unions. In Great Britain,

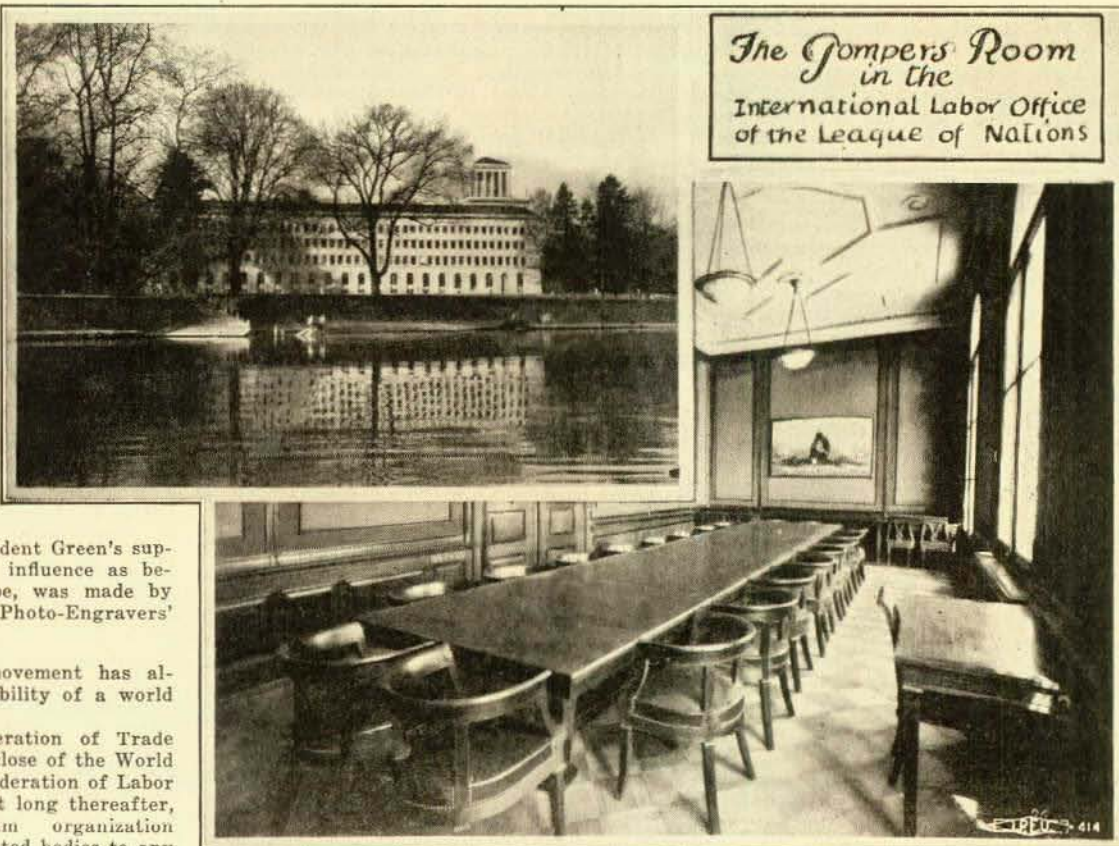
at the Mond Conference, British Labor assumed an attitude of responsibility towards the nation's industry and joined in a demand, closely akin to ours, that labor's voice be heard in certain industrial questions. In Germany the last Congress of the Labor Union Federation devoted its main attention to a program of practical "economic democracy." In addition, the executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions is now considering whether an international program of economic democracy may not be devised.

"Under these circumstances and in view of these developments, it is well that serious thought be given to the formation of a World Federation of Trade Unions founded upon a basis of equality and national autonomy and devoted more to economic than to political considerations—yet not interfering with those continental organizations of labor that may attach greater importance to the latter. Indeed, we have at hand the material and organizations with which to bring into being such a World Federation of Trade Unions.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions is for all practical purposes an Eastern Hemispheric labor movement. Its jurisdiction extends over the labor movements of the Old World—European and Asiatic. The Pan-American Federation of Labor is distinctively a Western Hemispheric labor movement. Its jurisdiction extends over the labor movement of the New World—North, Central and South America.

"While the Pan-American Federation of Labor with its affiliated national and international trade unions and the American Federation of Labor will no more submit to the exclusive direction and judgment of the Eastern Hemispheric labor movement, neither will the latter submit to dictation by the

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# Bankers Fix Wages as Dynamics of Prosperity

The following analysis of the business set-up in the United States was released late in June by the Statistical department of Lawrence Stern and Company, investment bankers, Chicago and New York. The JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS publishes the digest in full inasmuch as it indicates anew the changing attitude of business men toward the entire wage question, and sets new emphasis upon purchasing power as a door to prosperity:

## SPENDING POWER KEEPING PROSPERITY IN HIGH GEAR

**Industrial Survey Discloses New Statistics Regarding U. S. Prosperity—Capital and Labor Realize Partnership Pays Dividends in Wages and Profits—Nation Saves Billions of Dollars as Costly Strikes Decline—Workers Accumulate Unprecedented Wealth**

Chicago, Ill.—The increasing spending power of American wage and salary earners is the motive force that keeps our prosperity going; and as long as this force continues to operate American prosperity is not likely to decline, is the conclusion of a comprehensive industrial survey just completed by the Statistical Department of Lawrence Stern and Company, investment bankers of New York and Chicago.

The bankers also reach the conclusion—based on an array of facts and figures—that the new standard of living, or rather standard of spending, of the American worker is largely a present to himself as a reward for the hard common sense he has recently exhibited in abstaining from costly strikes and turning in value received for the high wages he has gotten.

The survey emphasizes the enviable position of American labor as the most efficient in the world today, and brings out new facts regarding the enormous savings that have been recorded in American industry through the cessation of strikes, lockouts and other costly disputes.

"It should be remembered," the survey stated, "that economists are in substantial agreement that it is the 'marginal production'—over and above actual necessities—that keeps the industrial machine revolving in the high gear of prosperity. When wages are high enough to enable the worker to buy a motor car, then a motor car that would otherwise not have been built is produced. And the production of that motor car helps make work and good wages possible for a score of other workers, who, in turn, spend their marginal surplus for additional goods, producing work and wages for still more workers. Thus a cycle is set in motion, revolving for the good of all concerned; and so long as there is no loss of motion at any point in the cycle, it keeps revolving."

### Strike Menace Is Passing

"In the past one of the most frequent and serious causes of lost motion in the prosperity cycle has been found in industrial strife, which during the last 14 years has resulted in 31,166 strikes and lockouts, involving 16,213,507 workers and an economic loss estimated by some economists and statisticians at no less than \$15,500,000,000. Such enormous losses, amounting in a peak year of labor trouble, such as 1919, to well over three billion dollars, might in themselves be enough to destroy the margin that stands between 'hard times' and prosperity."

"Today," the survey continued, "there appears no sign on the horizon that the present

**Bankers advocating high wages, the wage policies of organized labor approved, and the setting of wage money in the key place of the economic background, makes this report of Lawrence Stern and Company, Chicago Bankers, the economic sensation of the month.**

cycle will be broken because of industrial strife. Nineteen hundred and twenty-eight was the banner year in the absence of strikes and lockouts; and 1929 bids fair to equal or break that record.

"With corporation profits gaining and labor accumulating unprecedented wealth, purchasing power has increased, making every worker a potential capitalist, reluctant to jeopardize his earnings by participating in labor controversies."

### Increased Standards of Spending

The survey stated that the widening gap between wages and the cost of living has increased the spending power of the 47,000,000 wage and salary workers in America, until today they have become important consumers, and their favorable influence is being felt in practically all indexes of business.

"There are many facts and figures taken from government and private sources," it was explained, "which indicate the steadily increasing standard of spending of the American worker, who is vastly better off than that of any other country in the world. Among these are the following:

Volume of yearly residential construction has increased approximately 380 per cent since 1920.

Three and a half million passenger automobiles were purchased in 1928 as compared with 815,000 ten years ago.

Nineteen million homes in America are electric lighted today; 116 per cent more than in 1920.

There are now approximately 19,000,000 telephones in the country as compared to approximately 12,000,000 10 years ago.

Radio sets are now found in 30 to 35 per cent of the homes in the country.

Two billion dollars is being spent annually for admission to motion picture theaters, theaters, lectures, concerts, etc.

Life insurance sales in 1928 were 200 per cent greater than in 1918.

Approximately 1,200,000 electrical refrigerators were sold last year as compared to 7,000 in 1920.

Upwards of one million bath tubs are being installed in American homes annually.

Two million washing machines and vacuum cleaners are purchased annually for American homes.

More than two billion dollars is being spent annually for vacations and travel.

Approximately \$800,000,000 is being spent annually for golf, baseball, and all kinds of sports.

Approximately two billion dollars is being spent annually for candy, chewing gum, soft drinks.

Attendance in colleges, universities and

professional schools has increased about 300 per cent since 1900.

High school attendance has increased 140 per cent since 1915.

Consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables has increased 50 per cent in ten years.

Vast increase reported in production of silks, rayons, men's furnishings, knit goods, etc.

### Labor Builds Credit Balance

"The prosperity of American labor is no small factor in the investment markets of the country today," the survey continued. "With money wages 126 per cent higher than pre-war, while only paying 71 per cent more for what they buy, the wage earners of the nation are continuing to build up a credit balance which is in a large measure finding its way into the security markets as well as into the channels of commerce."

"More working people own homes, have money in the bank and securities in safe deposit boxes than ever before in the history of the nation; their standards of living are higher. Everybody profits and benefits from this condition."

"Meanwhile it is significant to note that while the hours of work have decreased 8 to 10 per cent, per capita productivity is nearly 60 per cent greater than in 1900. This was due to better management and planning, new inventions, and modern machinery in the factory and greater skill on the part of the individual worker."

### Saving Power of Worker

The survey undertaken by the statistical department of Lawrence Stern and Company in the belief that an understanding of the fundamental facts back of our industrial prosperity is necessary to the proper judgment of the future trend of the security market, cited the following facts as indicative of the improved financial position of the American worker and his contribution to national prosperity:

Real wages in the United States are the highest in the world, being 20 to 25 per cent greater than before the war.

Average weekly earnings of industrial workers are 117 per cent above the pre-war level, and clerical salaries increased 74 per cent.

Average annual full time wages of union workers increased from \$1,084 in 1913 to \$2,608 in 1928, a gain of about 141 per cent.

Individual income tax returns for the first nine months of the fiscal year of 1928 and 1929 increased approximately \$100,000,000 over the same period of the previous year.

Approximately 1,000,000 wage or salaried workers in America, own or have subscribed to more than \$1,000,000,000 in stock.

Savings deposits increased in the last five years over \$13,000,000,000 or more than 86 per cent.

Funds deposited in building and loan associations increased \$4,800,000,000 or 143 per cent since 1923.

Christmas savings funds in 1928 totalled \$550,000,000 or five times greater than in 1920.

### Decline in Industrial Strife

"Industrial harmony is becoming a national habit," the Lawrence Stern and Company survey

(Continued on page 390)



# Muscle Shoals on Miami-Havana Itinerary

**T**HE ever-active Chicago committee has been busy ironing out all details for the great Convention Special. They announce the completed, revised and enlarged itinerary of the trip. All delegates are asked to scan the changes. Muscle Shoals will be visited. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has set the final return limit to September 23, which gives adequate time for taking in all parts of interest. A special reduced fare of one and one-half on the identification certificate plan has been quoted by the Southeastern Passenger Association.

The complete routing is:

Monon (C. I. & W.)—Chicago to Indianapolis  
Baltimore & Ohio—Indianapolis to Cincinnati  
Southern System—Cincinnati to Jacksonville  
Sea Board Air Line—Jacksonville to Miami  
Return same route

Following are all the rates from Chicago, which include all traveling expenses Chicago to Miami and return, including, round-trip rail, pullman, hotel, all meals (excepting while in Miami), sightseeing at stopover points, side-trip to Muscle Shoals, etc:

Upper, one person, \$193.70. Lower, one person, \$202.30. Lower, two persons, \$180. Drawing, two persons, \$238.60. Drawing, three persons, \$213.90. Compartment, two persons, \$221.50. Compartment, three persons, \$202.

Railroad passes will be honored on the train and allowance made on railroad fare and pullman surcharge.

The following is the complete, revised and enlarged itinerary:

## MUSCLE SHOALS ON MIAMI-HAVANA ITINERARY

Prepared by Mr. B. E. White, June 28, 1929

Sept. 6—Depart Chicago..... 10:30 P.M. C.T.

C. I. & L. (Monon R. R.) Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn Streets.

All delegates west of Chicago join at this point. Delegates from the southwest, including St. Louis, join special train at Cincinnati.

Delegates from Ohio, Michigan, western Pennsylvania and western New

**Active Chicago Committee re-routes Chicago Special. Great interest shown in the "greatest-of-all" Convention trips. Special tour to Havana on Chartered Steamer plan of hosts. Merry-merry promised after serious business of Convention is over.**

York, join the special train at Cincinnati.

Delegates from New England and Atlantic Seaboard States assemble at Washington, D. C., from which point the Seaboard Air Line will operate special service to Jacksonville, where the special train party will be joined.  
Sept. 7—Arrive Indianapolis..... 3:00 A.M. C.T.  
Depart Indianapolis, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ..... 3:10 A.M. C.T.  
Arrive Cincinnati..... 6:30 A.M. C.T.  
7:30 A.M. E.T.

The special train will arrive and depart from the Central Union Station at Cincinnati on Eastern Standard time.

Committee will be on hand to receive and welcome all delegates, their families and friends, joining at this point.

Depart Cincinnati..... 7:15 A.M. C.T.  
Southern Railway System..... 8:15 A.M. E.T.  
Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

All this day our special winds its way through the Blue Grass State—Kentucky—and northern Tennessee, continually unfolding scenery that you will not want to miss for a moment.

Arrive Chattanooga, Tenn..... 3:45 P.M. C.T.

This being the first stopover point on our journey south, we find ourselves in the midst of the most scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains, rich in historic interest.

The famous battlegrounds of the Civil War are still intact, and preserved for the public and our sightseeing arrangements include a visit to such renowned points of interest as Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga Battlefield, Fort Oglethorpe, the National Cemetery, etc.

The stopover in Chattanooga is an unforgettable one; automobiles used in



AQUA-PLANING, A POPULAR PASTIME IN MIAMI. LOOKING FOR THRILLS, RIDE 'EM



BAY FRONT PARK, MIAMI, RICH IN TROPIC BEAUTY. COLUMBUS HOTEL, CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, IN BACKGROUND

the execution of our sightseeing arrangements.

Evening dinner at "The New Reed House."

Special train parked conveniently at the Southern Railroad Station for occupancy if desired.

Depart Chattanooga, Tenn. 8:00 P.M. C.T.  
Southern Railroad.

Sept. 8—Depart Atlanta, Ga..... 12:30 A.M. C.T.  
Southern Railroad.

Arrive Jacksonville, Fla..... 10:30 A.M. E.T.  
Breakfast in dining car.

Our schedule provides for an early arrival in Jacksonville on Sunday morning, which makes church attendance possible. There are a number of churches of different denominations located within close proximity to the Union Station.

Luncheon in special dining room of the "New George Washington Hotel."

After luncheon, waiting automobiles will convey the party to St. Augustine, a real motor trip, possibly the most enjoyable one in Florida, as St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States and undoubtedly the most unique, making this one of the outstanding sightseeing tours.

Returning to Jacksonville in the early evening, a banquet will be in readiness, again at the "George Washington Hotel," after which the party will be transferred to the station by auto for the final journey to the convention city, Miami.

Leave Jacksonville, Fla..... 9:00 P.M. E.T.  
Seaboard Air Line. Union Station.

Sept. 9—Arrive Miami, Fla..... 7:00 A.M. E.T.

Miami, Fla.

Upon arrival in Miami, automobile transfer is promptly made of passengers.

(Continued on page 385)



# In Miami, Fish Live Up to Stories Told About Them

By STEWART MILLER, Member L. U. No. 349, Author of "Florida Fishing"

(Copyright Applied For)

It was after much planning and keen anticipation that we three, Bob, Bill and I, started forth to the City Docks where we were to embark on the Cruiser Tramp with Capt. Huttar to spend a day on the bounding blue stream in search of the various game fish that are found there. We had vague dreams of giant sailfish, huge tuna, maybe a broadbill and a certainty of many of the smaller game fishes such as the dolphin, bonito, bluefin tuna, amberjack, and others too numerous to mention fighting at the end of our line.

We had packed our lunches the evening before and it was with pleasant anticipation, that, as we stowed our duffle aboard the Tramp in preparing to start, that one of the lunches sent forth a musical gurgle that probably was cough medicine or perhaps some sort of liniment to rub on the aching muscles after we had landed one of the fighting beauties of the deep. But be that as it may it was splendid liniment, or what you may call it and did during the day, much to enliven the party and make the fishing seem more of a dream. As we untied from the dock and set forth, each one in turn rigged up his tackle and then sat back in solid contentment taking in the sights that one finds so entrancing as we journeyed seaward. It was not long before we were passing through Government Cut and gazing down into the crystal clear waters that reflected back to us myriads of fish-life each with its own flashing iridescent coloring that shall never be copied by the hand of man, as they darted here and there among the coral formations and sea fans that go to make up the submarine gardens of southern seas. Our hooks baited, as we passed the whistle buoy, Bob and Bill, dropped over their lures and dropped back 50 feet of line and watched those lifelike baits skidder and skim on the surface. No doubt they would soon bring some one of the finny warriors to investigate. I turned just as Bob gave a grunt and with bending rod and singing line away tore a leaping dolphin skidding along the surface ever trying to dislodge the stinging barb.

## Fish Belong to Union

But it was useless, as in his greed to take the bait he had set the hook deep into his upper jaw which we afterward found and his continual leaping and mad dashes only did more to tire him so that he might be brought to boat a vanquished warrior. It was at this time that Capt. Huttar instructed Bob to keep his fish within 20 feet of the boat thereby keeping the school intact until one more of us hooked a fish to relieve him. It is characteristic but odd of the schooling fish in these southern waters such as the dolphin, amberjack, etc., that when one fish is hooked the school will stay with him until he is either brought to the boat and landed or tears loose from that restraining cord. If in the latter instance he should escape and



BROTHERS MILLER AND COLVIN OF L. U. NO. 349 TRY THEIR WIREMEN'S HANDS ON TRICKING SAIL FISH

dash off in untold speed from the danger which he has escaped, the school invariably will follow him in his flight.

## They Are Unionized, As It Were

So by the method of keeping one hooked fish behind the boat until another was hooked, noon time found us with 20 some-odd beautiful dolphin in their pale green and blue garments spotted gold and black and averaging between five and 10 pounds, gracing the fishbox.

We proceeded to have lunch and then Capt. Huttar carved from the side of one of the dolphin two beautifully shaped baits that were impaled on the hooks and were soon swimming along in that same lifelike action over the ground that had in the past few days been very fruitful for sailfish. We had traveled probably two miles zig-zagging back and forth over the edge of the stream when suddenly behind Bill's bait (this is Bill Evans, Brothers, B. A. and financial secretary of No. 349), came the long brown form of the sailfish and the captain took his stand by his side waiting for the "tap" that is characteristic of the sailfish before taking the bait. With a dash forward and sail erect, the sailfish lunged forward, "tapped" his bait and with a mighty swirl turned on the surface awaiting it to sink. It was then that Bill was instructed to release his brake, allow the line

to drop back 30, 40, 50 feet, suddenly throw on the brake and set the hook which caused him to grunt and raise half out of his seat as the fish solidly hooked tore off yard after yard of humming line and then left the water in a long spasmodic twisting squirming leap that brought a grasp of amazement from our lips and the look of extreme pleasure to our eyes. How them babies can fight! I have a notion that I am going to train one of them to be a helper, for if they can bend pipe the way they can bend a bamboo rod the sweat will no longer drip from my brow. Bob, with a shout of glee, pointed to Bill, and Brothers, I am here to tell you, if ever there was a sight it was he! His bald head shone like the rising sun on the eastern horizon, his eyes stuck out like tea cups, his tie was hanging over his left shoulder, his pants well down over his hips forced there by the straining rod, shirt tail hanging out and his tongue sticking out, lay around the corner of his mouth, clenched tight between gripping teeth. He looked to me for relief, but I said, "Bill, it's just too bad—you started it, go ahead and finish it." But still the fish kept on and on, bouncing, splashing, dashing and then he sounded. Down, down, into the untold depths of the dark blue waters he went and each surge lifting Bill higher and higher from his chair and at each pound bringing a grunt from his lips.

But he was tiring and a smile of relief came over Bill's face as the fish came up to that inces-



A SMALL SHARK THROWN IN WITH THIS BIG CATCH OF MACKEREL, BARRACUDA—UNDENIABLE EVIDENCE OF THE TALES THAT WERE TOLD.

(Continued on page 350)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

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No. 7

## 50 Years— and How

Report has it that Tom Edison, erstwhile obscure telegraph operator, was laughed at, because he was trying to burn a filament in a vacuum. He was smashing all of nature's laws. That was 50 years ago (October 21, 1879—the date) and this year the world is celebrating the half-century anniversary of the incandescent lamp. The government of the United States has issued an Edison stamp, and in October Henry Ford will open the new permanent museum, dealing with Edison's achievements. Hardly the poorest inhabitant of the world fails to be a beneficiary of the quiet, serene, self-confident experimenter, Tom Edison. He lit a flame that lights a world.

Edison's multitudinous achievements have obscured the man. In contemplating his long array of inventions, one is inclined to forget the simplicity, rugged character, burning persistency and good nature of the man. Tom Edison is a very genial person, with nothing but a warm humanity for the world.

And yet, because he is all these things, Americans are likely to make the mistake of thinking that Edison is a seer when it comes to many matters he knows nothing about. Edison has never manifested any particular knowledge or wisdom about the economics of the electrical industry which his invention founded. He has never concerned himself—as Steinmetz did—with the questions of the just and efficient organization of the industry, with its ultimate destination, or with its proper relation to government, and to society in general. This is no particular reflection on Edison. It represents merely a blind spot in the temperamental makeup of a genius. But it does illuminate the point that one man can not be all things to all men, that the ways of life are multitudinous, and that diversification is nature's second law.

Twelve years after Tom Edison had imprisoned a tiny thread in a glass bulb from which the air had been pumped, and ignited it, ten other common men like himself, moved to effect organization in the electrical industry. These men seized upon the idea of economic cooperation (an idea as creative as the laws Edison harnessed in his invention) and began to practice it. Though the world does not remember J. T. Kelly, E. C. Hartung, William Headen, Charles Sutter, Joseph Berlowitz, Henry Miller, Stub Heizelman, Thomas Fennell, Harry Fisher, and James Dorsey, electrical workers can never forget them. These men were wiremen. They worked with the stuff Edison worked with and they saw more clearly than he that the hope of the world was not in unbridled individual-

ism but in social cooperation. These men founded this union, and changed the destiny of the industry Edison's invention established.

The life of this union runs almost parallel with the career of Edison. Fifty stupendous years when the world has moved at a pace scarcely creditable. And until man's moral sense and social practice learn to keep up with his inventive genius, there can be no progress.

## The Making of Reformers

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, an avid crusader against the use of tobacco, died at Cornell University. His brain was bequeathed to the Cornell collection of brains of distinguished men and women. A study of the mental organs of this reformer revealed the complete atrophy of the olfactory centre. Wilder did not like tobacco because he could not smell; this is the deduction of alienists. Wilder loved music. His auditory area was highly developed. He was a scholar and excellent orator. His speech area was notable. In short, our passion for reforming others appears to be founded on absolute lack in ourselves. If we don't respond to the thrill of color, or to the curved lines of beauty, we can set up ourselves as censors of painting and sculpture. If liquor nauseates us, we can erect the myth that it is sin to touch wine, and imprison our fellows who do so. If we cannot sense the delicious aroma of tobacco, then we can preach that smoking is a hideous vice. We can act out of prejudices, rather than out of enthusiasm.

What the world needs is a little more understanding, accurate information, facts about man himself in his social relations. This is better perhaps than tolerance.

## Dawes on War

Labor has always been pacific, if not pacifist. The idea of a union of producers, implies peace-time aims and peace-time pursuits. The idea of union is opposed to the disruptive practice of war. Destruction is not production. Nor can a professional military class be looked upon as anything but parasitic. For these reasons labor must rejoice at the signs of peace in the world. More practicable terms of peace have been granted Germany—now after 10 years of negotiation. The labor premier of Great Britain is seeking reduction in armaments. And Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to England, who first burst upon public view, some years ago, as a sputtering general, startles with these fine words, advocating new ways to peace:

"We have had hundreds of years of useless warfare. I consider that the time of the old-fashioned diplomat is over and that the people like myself, who are not careerists, should have an opportunity for settling the affairs of the world. A policy of straightforwardness will have better results. Past experience has surely taught us the futility of settling the world's troubles in any other way."

It is to the interest of the United States to have peace throughout the world. Thank God! The noisy war propagandists should be drowned out by reason and common sense. And labor can well follow its traditional policy of protecting itself against the curse of war. Labor always pays for battles it fights. It can well advocate here as it does in the arena of industry, the substitution of force by arbitration and reason.



**Satisfied Blindness**

Light is thrown on the question of workers' education and its relation to colleges and universities by a survey recently made public at Columbia University. Dr. Manley H. Harper is the director of a piece of educational research, in which he searched the minds and thought-habits of 3,000 college professors. Dr. Harper found, according to the New York Times, that the educators are "super-conservative and reactionary in their social and political views;" that their methods are not marked by "cautious and alert inquiry" but by "satisfied blindness."

"American educators have done but little fundamental thinking relative to our more vital social problems," the Survey indicates. "With a frequency and definiteness compelling monotony of reiteration, the study has shown from many angles, that, other things being equal, the greater the conservatism, the less stable, the less independent, the less consistent, the less scientific in attitude is the thinking on the problem involved in the test."

Labor has met this attitude of mind on labor questions as well as social questions many times in college graduates. Labor knows that despite the fact that schools like Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell, University of Wisconsin and California have manifested intelligence in approaching labor questions, that the great majority of higher institutions have manifested "satisfied blindness" and in many instances active hostility.

**Ends That Won't Meet**

Senator David I. Walsh arose in the Senate the other day with cold figures that burned deep into the social fibre. He submitted figures from a government statistician that indicate that the extremes of wealth and poverty are farther apart in America today than ever before. Senator Walsh is a quiet speaker but his facts fell upon the blase Senate with explosive eloquence. Between 1922 and 1927, five years, the number of individuals in the United States with incomes exceeding \$1,000,000 increased 400 per cent. Four times as many billionaires in 1927 as in 1922.

Incomes exceeding \$100,000	increased	174.5	per cent.
Incomes " 50,000	"	87.2	"
Incomes " 10,000	"	66.1	"

Now look. Incomes below \$10,000 decreased 27 per cent. In other words, there is a great expansion of the upper tiers of wealth, and a corresponding decrease in the lower tiers, with a deeper gap between them.

Nations have ever struggled with this problem of inequality of income, and where they have not eventually been successful in leveling up the standard of living, they have broken their careers on the shoals of economic injustice.

**A. F. of L. Monthly Survey**

Interest in research information and the need for reliable data is exemplified in the Monthly Survey of Business issued by the Federation of Labor for the first time in June. President Green introduces this valuable new service with the remark, "We are very careful to use only information from the most reliable sources." The character of the Monthly Survey is illustrated by the analysis of the building situation. After showing that 1929 has brought a decline in construction busi-

ness and that this recession affects 2,000,000 workers, the Survey states:

"The decline this year was due almost entirely to a large drop in residential building, which makes up more than 50 per cent of the value of all building. Among the causes of this decrease are: a decline in house rents in larger cities; high prices of building materials; and high money rates which make it difficult to float loans. Industrial and commercial building, on the other hand, have increased substantially, another indication that factories are increasing their capacity."

Occasionally surveys from bond houses and other sources forget to mention all the factors in a building depression. It is also true that a large word-of-mouth propaganda is being spread to the effect that "high wages of building tradesmen has slowed up building." A reliable, trustworthy, accurate, readable monthly report, such as the new A. F. of L. report is, can do much to correct erroneous impressions.

**A Weak Defence**

A reading of the brief filed by the Federal Radio Commission in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in answer to the complaint of Station WCFL, Chicago, labor's only broadcast station, reveals that the commission considers radio a private business and not a public utility. It bases defence of its action in refusing WCFL an adequate wave-length solely on two grounds. First, that technically the state of Illinois has more than its share of high-powered stations; and second, that WCFL is a "class" project. The first is a mere technicality as we can see by remembering that Illinois has the second largest city within its borders. Naturally Illinois should have more high-powered stations than Wyoming. As for WCFL being a class project, that is old, very old stuff. During the 50 years of organized labor's existence, the same argument has been used in Congress and in legislature against any reform measure proposed by labor. It does not fool anyone.

Consider the favorite ward of the Federal Radio Commission, the Radio Corporation of America. Who owns it? Is it the creature of all the people, the farmers, the bakers, plumbers, carpenters, stenographers, mill workers of America? Does it yearn compassionately over the toiling masses of America? We guess not. It is the bright particular child of giant wealth, and exists largely to forward (1) the sale of radio instruments, (2) and to disseminate propaganda favorable to big business.

Nothing is gained by the Commission or for the Commission in erecting these fictitious reasons for justifying its injustice to WCFL. They deceive no one. And they do not redress the wrong. That will not be redressed until justice is done.

**Boost For Democracy**

Now and then democracy gets a boost by the turn of Fortune's wheel. So it was the other day in Great Britain. Since the labor victory, Maggie Bondfield, a shop girl, is Minister of Labor. A policeman, a taxicab driver and a ship's carpenter hold important posts in the royal household. Arthur Henderson, an iron moulder, is Secretary of State for Foreign Office. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, is a mill laborer. Tom Stone, Secretary of State for War, is a textile worker; and William Addams, Secretary for Scotland, is a printer. Several newspaper men are in the Cabinet.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## Vacation Cottage Within Reach of Your Family

"I certainly would like to move out of town for the summer!" I sighed, one hot July evening. "We have a little lot out near the river and I wish we could build a cottage there, but I'm afraid we'll never be able to afford it."

"Why not?" said the Carpenter, laying down his newspaper. "It would be a good idea for you and the kids to spend the summer in the country. If your lot is not too far out, Bill could drive in to work every day, and catch up on his fishin' every week-end. Why don't you build a cottage?"

"Say, why don't we?" broke in Bill. "We can dig up \$500 and charge the rest."

"Oh, but it would cost a lot more than that!" I objected.

"No, it wouldn't," the Carpenter insisted. "If you are willing to cut out a few frills you can build a cottage that will give you more room than you have here in this apartment for about \$600. And you can put up a dandy place, with fireplace and everything, for about \$800."

"Oh, that doesn't seem possible!"

"Aren't you kinda low?" asked Bill.

"Well, I feel ambitious tonight, for some reason," said the Carpenter. "Get me a pencil and paper and a ruler and I'll try to show you what I mean."

He worked busily for some minutes and then showed us the sketch reproduced on this page.

"I haven't put in the details, but any good carpenter could follow this sketch," he declared. "Now across the front of the house, and facing the river, I suppose, you would have a big screened porch. There is plenty of room for cots here and you could use it for a sleeping porch as well as a living porch."

### Open to Cool Air

"You have a good big living room, reaching the length of the house, opening off the porch. It has windows on three sides and ought to be very cool. Opening off the living room are two bedrooms. The front bedroom probably would be used as a dressing room for the people who sleep on the porch. In between the bedrooms are a couple of closets. Then, on the other side of the living room, in a little ell, is the kitchen. It's small, to be sure, but what woman wants a big kitchen to keep clean in the summer time? There's room for a stove, a cupboard, a table and an icebox. What more do you want?"

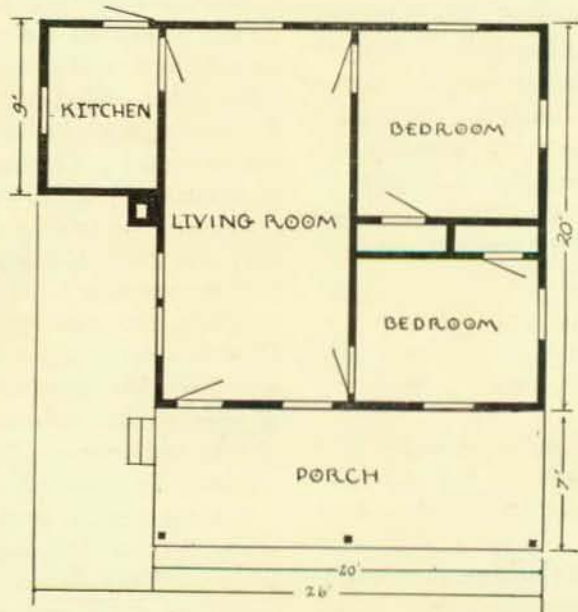
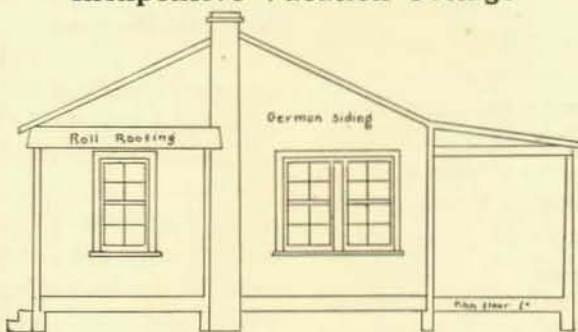
"I didn't put in a dining room because that's too much formality for a summer cottage. You can put a table in the living room or even out on the porch."

"It's not ritzy of course," said Bill, "but a darn nice little shack! No foundation, of course, no plaster, and the plumbing is outside, but who cares, in the summer time? I wish you'd figure it for me, it's practically all carpenter work and I'm not familiar with the costs."

### Utilize Used Materials

The Carpenter figured for a while. The material will cost between \$400 and \$500, depending on local prices. Two men can do the building in a week or 10 days. You might save some by hiring one capable man and

### Inexpensive Vacation Cottage



acting as his helper yourself, or you might be able to swap labor with some carpenter who wanted some electrical work done. You can go to a big wrecking outfit and buy some good materials second hand and save something there."

"I think there ought to be a fireplace," I mentioned.

"I didn't put one in because I was figuring as cheaply as possible, but you could easily have one by eliminating one of the twin windows on the left hand side of the living room and connecting the fireplace to the chimney indicated there, using two flues instead of one. It probably would cost \$150 extra, though."

"If you want to spend about \$150 more you can finish the interior walls with wall-

board panels and make a very neat little place."

"Gosh, it sure appeals to me; I'd like to do it!" Bill exclaimed. "I've always wanted a summer place, that's why I bought that lot out there with a vague idea of building a house if I ever got lots of money."

We could raise two or three hundred on a mortgage on the lot and have enough to build if it didn't seem kinda extravagant to sink our money that way."

### Save on Rent, Perhaps

"I've been doing a little figuring, too," I replied. "You know we pay \$50 a month for this apartment and it's an oven in hot weather. Now if you don't mind driving five miles to town every morning, why shouldn't we simply move out to the country the first of June, say, and stay till the first of October? That would be four months, meaning we'd save \$200 in rent. In three or four years we pay for the place in what we'd save in rent. And we'd have a little investment instead of rent receipts."

That was two years ago. Now we spend every summer in the country, and go out for week-end parties in the spring and fall. I really believe that some day we will hate to leave our summer home so much that we will put in a foundation and a furnace and make it a winter home as well. But in the meantime we have what seems like an all-summer vacation, and I am passing on the idea and the plans drawn by our friend, the Carpenter, for the benefit of other electrical workers and their families.

### SUMMER VEGETABLE SALAD

Wash eight medium-sized tomatoes, cut thin, slice from top and scoop out centers. Place upside down on plate and set in cool place till ready to stuff. Dissolve one package lemon flavored gelatine in two cups boiling strained tomato juice, flavor with one-half teaspoon salt, and chill till slightly thickened. Then add two cups mixed cooked vegetables—carrots, string beans, peas, or celery. Fill tomato cases and set in ice box to harden.

When serving, quickly cut each tomato in quarters, arrange on crisp lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise.

### NEW FLORIDA AUXILIARY

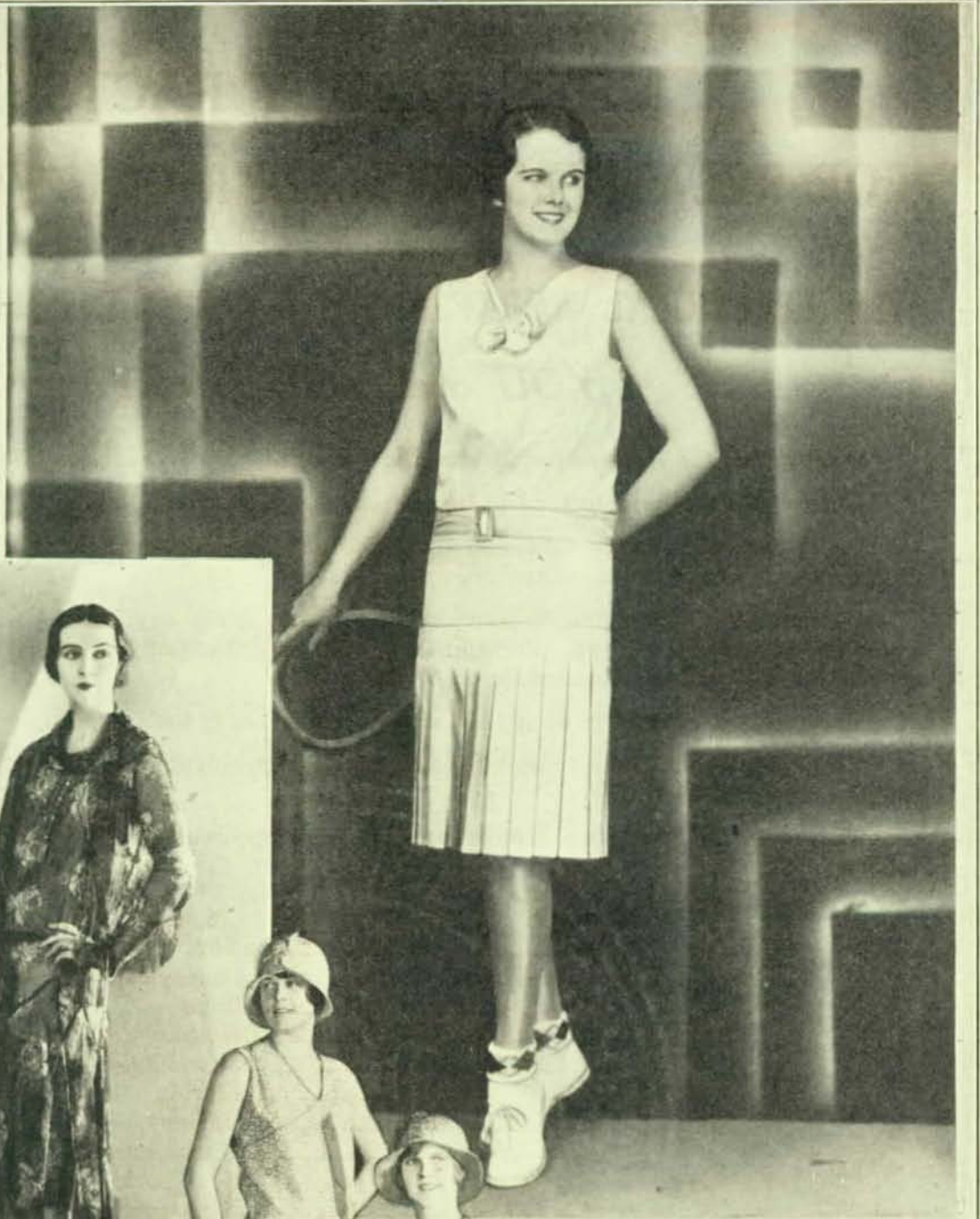
Good news! A women's auxiliary to Local No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla., writes in to tell of their recent organization! Good luck! We expect to hear any day that Miami has an auxiliary to take charge of the entertainment of women visitors to the convention. Read auxiliary letters in correspondence section.



Notes  
for the  
complete  
Vacation  
Wardrobe.



Sheer rayon voile is used for an enticing dress—with fluttering draperies, that goes gracefully—to afternoon and informal evening affairs. Presented by the Rayon Institute.



Two fashion leaders—white silk pique and the "tennis dress"—sleeveless, backless and brief—are united in this smart model—above—presented by the Spun Silk Association  
FAB PHOTO



And coltons really appear on the scene again! Two pretty printed frocks, trimmed and bound with a plain—color, are appropriate for general daytime wear, as offered by the Cotton Textile Institute.

Pennell Crosby



## MORE FAMILY FACTS FOR RELATIVES OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

### THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY GROUP POLICY IS FOR *YOU and YOU ONLY*

Did you see the **Reasons for Insuring**, mentioned in the Worker for May?

Did you see the **Reasons for Not Insuring**, in the Worker for June?

These reasons seem to have had the right influence on some of you, judging from the increased number of applications sent in.

Of the total of over \$200,000 insurance in force on this policy, three persons only have allowed their insurance to drop. Presumably it costs so little (only a penny a day) that they couldn't be bothered dealing in such small amounts.

They did not remember what \$500 cash might mean, in the future.

There are about five hundred policies issued, representing over three hundred and fifty families of Electrical Workers.

There are still only two families of six each represented. The large families are as follows:

Number of members	Location
6-----	New York
6-----	Pennsylvania
5-----	Iowa
5-----	Kansas
5-----	New Jersey
4-----	Florida
4-----	Illinois
4-----	Massachusetts
4-----	New York
4-----	Minnesota

This makes a total of 47 members insured in ten families.

#### YOU OUGHT TO BE THE NEXT

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS THEMSELVES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE

If you do not wish to use the application printed on the page opposite, tell us, and we will send you other copies.

#### Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00

#### Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."



(See Reverse Side for Cost and Age Limits)

## APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

# ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the ..... of ..... a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. ...., and I hereby apply for .....

units or \$ ..... life insurance, and will pay \$ ..... each .....  
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and no deformity, except .....

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth ..... Occupation ..... Race .....  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace ..... Sex .....

Beneficiary ..... Relationship .....  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary .....

My name is .....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is .....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date .....  
(Signature in full)

Fill in this application and send to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C., with check or money order for the first year's premium.

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

QUESTIONS ON BACK HEREOF TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. B. Biggs)

Cut Here

Cut Here



## SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

Additional Information to be Furnished if Applicant is a Minor.

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years.

Issued in units of \$250.00.

Limit of insurance for any one person:

Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00.

Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit:

If paid annually, \$3.60.

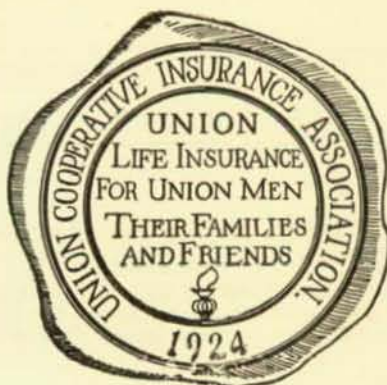
Semi-annually, \$1.80.

Quarterly, 90 cents.

Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS**  
 G. M. Bugniazet  
 and Send with Application to the International Brotherhood of  
 Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.





# Attack Paternal State, Build Paternal Industry

**D**R. SUMNER H. SLICHTER, professor of Economics, Cornell University, is the author of "Current Labor Policies of American Industries." (Quarterly Journal of Economics, May, 1929.) Prof. Slichter's work has come to carry the traditional mark of impartial, incisive, factual writing on economic subjects, verging on labor problems. His present study is important and of urgent interest to trade unionists. After carefully reviewing the number of devices which have come to make up the machinery of worker control in the plants of America, Prof. Slichter points out the inconsistency in American management policies. This is the way Dr. Slichter describes the new devices of management to control workers:

"If the worker has a toothache, the company dentist will cure it; if he has a headache or a cold, he can get treatment from the company doctor; if he or a member of his household needs an operation, the company doctor will help him find a competent surgeon; in some cases, the company optometrist will measure him for glasses, and the company chiropodist will treat his corns. If he has legal difficulties, he can obtain free advice from the company's lawyer; if his wife or children are sick, a nurse from the company will visit his home to render such assistance as she can; if he wishes to save money, the company will act as agent for a bank, deduct the money from his pay check, deposit it in the bank, and do the bookkeeping for him; if he needs to borrow money, the company will lend it to him at a low rate of interest; if he wishes to own his house, the company will build one for him and sell it to him on easy terms, or help him to borrow the money to build it himself."

Quoting John Stuart Mill, on the baneful influence of paternalistic government, Dr. Slichter declares that the "words of Mill become perilously applicable to industry today."

"A people among whom there is no habit of spontaneous action for a collective interest—who look habitually to their government to command or prompt them in all matters of joint concern—who expect to have everything done for them, except what can be made an affair of mere habit and routine—have their faculties only half developed; their education is defective in one of its most important branches. . . . There cannot be a combination of circumstances more dangerous to human welfare, than that in which intelligence and talent are maintained at a high standard within a governing corporation, but starved and discouraged outside the pale. . . . The only security against political slavery is the check maintained over governors, by the diffusion of intelligence, activity, and public spirit among the governed. . . . It is therefore of supreme importance that all classes of the community, down to the lowest, should have much to do for themselves; that as great a demand should be made upon their intelligence and virtue as it is in any respect equal to; that the government should not only leave as far as possible to their own faculties the conduct of whatever concerns themselves alone, but should suffer them, or rather encourage them, to manage as many as

**The issue as between company unions and labor unions has been vividly drawn by an economist at Cornell University.**

possible of their joint concerns by voluntary cooperation."

Slichter outlines his analysis.

"Is there not need among wage earners for more initiative and enterprise, for more mental independence, and for more disposition to reply upon cooperative self-help than modern personnel practice is disposed to encourage? Is it not, in



SUMNER H. SLICHTER

general, desirable that men be encouraged to manage their own affairs rather than that they be deliberately and skillfully discouraged from making the attempt? And if much paternalism is inevitable, would it not be more satisfactory, from the standpoint of the community, that it be paternalism of the government rather than paternalism of employers?"

Slichter finds that the methods by which industrial enterprises have attempted to make their workers more efficient and more contented fall into six principal groups: (1) helping their employees to acquire property; (2) helping them acquire a "stake" in the enterprise by which they are employed; (3) protecting them against arbitrary treatment; (4) rewarding continuity of service; (5) giving them opportunities to advance to more responsible positions; (6) giving them security.

This work is of unusual significance to unionists. It indicates that the new em-

ployer tactics to control men have not yet revealed their full force. It reveals problems ahead for American unions.

## On Injunctions

"I will take second place to no man in my respect and veneration for the courts of the United States. I believe they have tried to dispense justice with even hands. I believe their decisions and their orders should be obeyed, except when they contravene fundamental principles of justice, or forbid me to exercise my natural rights as a man, or my constitutional rights as a citizen. In the railroad car shop strike of 1922 over three hundred injunctions were issued by various courts in the land many of which enjoined men from speaking in favor of the strike. Now I pride myself upon being a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. I do not like to be in violation of the laws of the land. I believe in obedience to the courts of the country. There are times, however, when the great cause of justice and of truth calls and requires that every honest, fearless man, who believes in justice and truth shall speak in protest against injustice, and when a court issues an injunction restraining me from speaking in the cause of justice and truth, then a higher law than any man-made law or court-made law compels me to violate that injunction. Better a thousand times to preserve one's manhood and a free and unshackled spirit behind prison bars than to be the craven slave of injustice physically able to roam the margins of the world. Under such circumstances 'Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage,' and mere physical freedom does not mean spiritual emancipation."—Rev. John W. R. Maguire.

## Need New Kind of Handwriting

Some inventive psychologist can make millions for department stores, if not for himself, by devising a new kind of handwriting for sales slips and similar records; a handwriting which everybody can learn to write clearly and which nobody can possibly misread. So says Mr. P. A. Best, managing director of Shoolbred's, in London, in contributing to a newspaper discussion of the vast money losses due to bad handwriting begun by another London store executive, Mr. Richard Burbridge, of Harrods. The manager of a retail store is confronted, Mr. Best maintains, by a distressing dilemma. On the one hand he can allow the daily multitude of mistakes in handwriting to continue and can pay the cost of correcting them afterward. On the other hand, he can insist on better handwriting from his employees, but that will be almost equally costly, for each employee will take more time over each transaction and will do less work. To employ only people who can write both legibly and quickly is impossible because so few such people exist. Fewer still are being trained by present-day school instruction in handwriting. The only really practicable solution, Mr. Best believes, is for someone to devise a new system of handwriting, perhaps entirely different from the present system, which can be taught successfully in the schools and which even careless people can learn to write quickly and clearly. Anyone who can devise such a system will be as great a benefactor to retail business, the London executives insist, as the inventor of the typewriter was to business in general.



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Motors' Hum Lights Landing Field

No longer will it be necessary to keep airplane landing fields brilliantly lighted all night when a new invention, only recently demonstrated, is perfected to the point of being manufactured in quantity. The noise made by the hum of an airplane 1,000 feet in the air closed the switch that lighted a bank of flood lights at a Pennsylvania aviation field in the first demonstration of the sound sensitive automatic lighting apparatus developed by an electrical research engineer.

The device uses the drone of the airplane to control electric energy. From a tiny current at first this controlled energy is increased in power by amplifiers until it is strong enough to throw a good sized lighting switch.

A loud-speaker operated reversely is the "ear" of the mechanism. Laid on its back it gives the apparatus a directive effect with reference to noises from above. A microphone completes the auditory section. Passing through several amplifiers the impulse then passes through the time-light relay, the last step before the current automatically throws the lighting switch.

The switch locks automatically and the lights remain on until the switch is thrown by a field attendant.

## Heavy Rainfall Aids Power Companies

The heavy, and in some cases continuous rains over large portions of the United States during the past spring have been reflected in the amount of electricity produced by water power. Ordinarily the percentage of hydroelectric power to the total production of electricity in the United States ranges from about 30 per cent during dry months to 40 per cent in wet months, but in May of this year the percentage was 44.6 per cent, of the total, the highest ever recorded.

Part of this large increase is of course due to the great amount of water in lakes and streams, but a large part of it is also due to the interconnection of hydro systems with those systems that ordinarily depend upon steam for the production of electricity. Excess or surplus water has always run to waste during spring high water, but this year these interconnections have enabled the hydro companies to take advantage of the excess water coming down the streams, by providing a market for the extra electricity generated; the steam plants in the meantime shutting down or curtailing their production so as to enable them to use the hydro-generated electricity. As there is an average saving of 1.8 pounds of coal for each kilowatt hour of electricity produced by water, this means a saving of fuel supplies for future generations.

## Gas Now Used as a Refrigerant

Gas—long used for lighting only, but which can now be used wherever heat is necessary in the home or industry—has entered the new field of refrigeration. Gas-fired refrigerators are now on the market which utilize gas fuel for expanding the refrigerant, which is ammonia or some other gas of like properties.

The principal points claimed for gas-fired refrigeration are absence of moving parts, quietness of operation and low cost of service.

## Experimental Street Car Economical in Use of Power

Last spring, the Springfield (Mass.) Street Railway Company constructed a new type of street car embodying many novel innovations.

Duralumin replaced cast steel formerly used in cars thus saving considerable weight. Roller-bearing trucks with transmission gear between the motor and axles, somewhat similar to automobile practice, were specially constructed for this car. Control of the car also follows automobile control lines. Every effort was made to reduce operation noises, wheels being deadened and trucks insulated from the body by means of live rubber pads. Comfortable, leather covered seats, similar to those used in the best automobiles, were substituted for the hard wooden seats previously used. Special attention was paid to the electric lighting effects to give adequate and pleasing illumination at night.

Preliminary tests showed the car to be remarkably quiet in operation, and during the past year the car has been operated over 12,000 miles with exceedingly satisfactory results. In comparison with new cars of standard design, purchased at the same time and of so-called light-weight variety, the power consumption of the experimental car showed a decided improvement, consuming only about two-thirds as much current for a given operation.

Another innovation which has worked out with great success is the substitution of internal-expanding band brakes, similar to the automobile type in place of the old brake shoes heretofore used. These brakes not only enable a much quicker stopping of the car, but with less discomfort to the passenger. Brake linings show extremely small wear and it is estimated that at least 20,000 miles of operation can be had before renewal will be necessary. The weight of this experimental car, which has been called the "noiseless" car, is 25,300 pounds against 36,500 pounds for the standard car now used on the railway.

## Natural Gas Industry

According to reports of the United States Bureau of Mines, the total consumption of natural gas in the United States was 1,313,000,000,000 cubic feet which was distributed to 3,731,000 customers. A total of 289 billion cubic feet was used for domestic purposes—heating and cooking—and the remainder for industrial purposes. Of this, 131 billion cubic feet were used to make lamp black, the total output being 180 million pounds of pure carbon black.

A total of 1,206,000,000,000 cubic feet of this natural gas produced was treated for the extraction of gasoline, the output being 1,363,000,000 gallons.

The output of natural gas has practically doubled since 1921, although the year 1920 showed a bigger output than the latter year. The amount of natural gas used for domestic purposes has not increased materially during the past year, the principal increase being in industrial and other uses.

As a comparison, the total amount of manufactured gas consumed in the United States during 1927 was in the vicinity of 500 billion cubic feet, or approximately 40 per cent of the amount of natural gas produced.

## Long-Lived Lamps Too Expensive to Consumer

An electric lamp that will give light for years is too expensive for a customer to buy. Occasionally a lamp built for a thousand hours' service will burn for years, as was the case recently discovered in New York where a dealer reported that a tungsten lamp had given service for more than nine years.

As a matter of fact, manufacturers could make electric lamps to burn nine years or much longer, but the cost of operating such lamps would be excessive. Lamps are designed to give approximately one thousand hours of continuous light with a minimum consumption of electricity for any given amount of light. To make a lamp last longer it is necessary to put more material into the filament and it then requires more current to heat it to the required temperature.

For example: A customer might save 5 cents per lamp by buying a carbon filament instead of a modern tungsten filament lamp, but the cost of operating it would be much more. At 10 cents a kilowatt hour it costs a customer \$5 to burn a 50-watt tungsten lamp one thousand hours, and it would cost approximately \$15 to burn a carbon filament lamp giving the same amount of illumination. In other words, to save 5 cents, the customer would be obliged to spend \$10 more to get the same amount of illumination.

## Moving Strips of Fabric Weighed Electrically to Test Uniformity

A recent development in automatic electric weighing has made it possible to weigh a continuous web of paper, or other material, as it passes through the mechanism, which does not touch the material weighed.

The principles underlying this process are those of the tuned radio circuit. The web of material passes between two parallel metal plates which act as a condenser in the receiving circuit. Variations in the weight of the web change the capacity of the condenser and affect the response of the circuit to a wave of controlled frequency. These variations are indicated on a meter, and may also be used to operate machine controls by suitable relays.

The new weighing process is said to be of notable value in maintaining uniformity in the weight of paper.

## Water Power Electricity Development Costs Offset Advantages

While it is desirable to save coal, oil and gas by the development of additional water powers, there are financial and other considerations which offset many of the advantages inherent in water power development. The large amounts of money required in erecting storage reservoirs, dams, headworks, etc., as well as for the installation of generating stations sufficiently large for economical operation, not to mention the enormous cost of constructing and maintaining high-tension transmission lines and sub-stations act as a strong deterrent to the rapid growth of hydro-electric generation and transmission of electricity.

Dissension and lack of harmony handicap the trade union, but co-operation and the union label solidify it.



# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## VERTICAL SLIP RING INDUCTION MOTORS

Type MT, or Type I Form M, 3-phase.  
Type MQ, or Type IQ Form M, 2-phase.

### Operation

Before starting the motor for the first time—

1. See that the voltage on the motor name plate corresponds with the line voltage.
2. Check all connections to the motor with the wiring diagrams.
3. Make sure that the oil plugs are tight and that the oil wells are filled with a good grade of light mineral oil to the top of the oil fillers.

4. Remove all external load if possible and turn the rotor by hand to see that it rotates freely.

Before putting the motor in service it is desirable to operate without load long enough to determine that there is no unusual localized heating.

**Starting.** See that the starting device is in the starting position.

A. With separate secondary control: (1) Close the oil circuit breaker or line switch and the motor should start. (2) Move the starting device to the running position (on constant speed motors all resistance should be cut out, i. e., the controller should be moved as far as possible).

B. With combined primary and secondary control: (1) Close the oil circuit breaker or line switch. (2) Firmly move the controller from step to step until the desired running position is reached.

**Note:** The time of acceleration from zero to full speed should not exceed two minutes.

**Stopping.** If "A" method, open the oil circuit breaker or line switch and return the starting device to the "off" position.

If "B" method, open the oil circuit breaker or line switch and return the starting device to the "off" position. If it is intended to start the motor immediately, return starting device to the "off" position without opening circuit-breaker or line switch.

### Care

To insure the best operation, make a systematic inspection at least once a week. Give the following points special attention:

**Cleanliness.** Keep both the interior and exterior of the motor free from water, oil, or dirt. Wipe the exterior and clean the interior by compressed air or a small bellows.

**Bearings.**—All bearings require oil. Prevent excessive heating and wear of all bearings by proper lubrication, belt tension, and alignment. When the minimum air-gap gauge, which may be obtained from the company, does not enter freely at all points, replace the bearings.

**Oil Wells.** Fill the oil wells with a good quality of clean, light mineral oil to the top of the oil gauges. To avoid incorrect oil level never fill the oil wells when the motor is running. After the motor has operated the first week, draw off the oil, pour fresh oil or kerosene through the bearings to wash out all sediment. Then refill. Before replacing the drainage plugs dip them in a mixture of red lead and shellac, then replace and tighten securely to prevent leakage. Refill the bearings at regular intervals, the frequency depending upon the

local conditions, such as cleanliness, severity of continuity of service, etc.

**Brushes.** See that the brushes move freely in the holders and that they make firm and even contact with the collector rings. Keep an extra set on hand. Order new brushes by the catalog number on the part name plate.

**Heating.** Do not depend on the hand to determine the temperature of the motor; use a thermometer. If there is any doubt about safe operating temperature take the temperature of windings and confer with the nearest office of the company. Give full details.

### Supplies

When ordering parts give description and catalog number from the part name plate and state quantity desired, also give the name plate rating and serial number of the motor.

If model number appears on the name plate, give description and state quantity of parts desired, together with the name plate rating and model number of the motor.

### Adjustments

Full load adjustment is accomplished by means of an iron screw in the gap of the permanent magnet. Turning this screw in, speeds the meter and turning the screw out, slows the meter. A clamping device is provided for holding this adjustment when once obtained. **THE IRON POLE PIECE BELOW THE DISK MUST NOT BE USED FOR ADJUSTING FULL LOAD AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD IT BE REMOVED FROM THE FRAME.**

Light load adjustment is accomplished by means of a movable starting plate which is released by a brass clamping screw to the right of the shaft as one faces the meter and almost directly in line with the first pointer. The similar screw to the left for the shaft should not be loosened, since this acts only as a guide to the light load plate. The dial face has been recessed to permit access to this screw. The starting plate is moved by a double headed screw on the right of the meter, operated by a screw driver. Turning the screw in the direction indicated by the arrow on the side of the frame, speeds the meter. Turning the screw in the reverse direction, slows the meter.

Changing the position of this adjusting device affects only the light load of the meter; it is, therefore, unnecessary to recalibrate on full load after it has been moved.

### Reading the Meter Register

The meter register is of the three or four dial type, reading directly in kilowatt-hours. The figures marked over a dial (10-100-1000) indicate the number of kilowatt-hours recorded by a complete revolution of the pointer; therefore, one division of a dial indicates one-tenth of the amount indicated above it. In deciding upon the reading of a pointer, the pointer before it (to the right) must be consulted. Unless the pointer has reached or passed the "0", in other words, completed a revolution, the other has not completed the division on which it may appear to rest. For this reason, ease and rapidity are gained by reading the meter register from right to left.

### Jewels and Pivots

If a new jewel be inserted in the meter,

it is advisable to put in a new pivot as the old one may have become injured, particularly if the meter has been running with a damaged jewel.

To replace the pivot, remove the jewel screw from the meter and insert the pivot wrench in place. Clamp the pivot in the end of the wrench and unscrew. Replace the pivot by a new one and screw it into the shaft. Apply a drop of fine watch oil to the jewel and insert the new jewel screw.

### Oil

The meter jewel should be oiled occasionally.

If the registering movement is oiled, it must be wiped carefully afterwards so that no oil may drop from it. Only the best quality of clock oil must be used for this purpose.

### Disassembling

If for any reason the meter should be taken apart, the lead should be disconnected from the potential binding post, the fiber bushing should be unscrewed, and the binding post should be knocked back through the frame.

## TYPE "SCS," VARIABLE SPEED, BRUSH SHIFTING, SINGLE-PHASE, ALTERNATING CURRENT MOTORS

### Operation

#### To Start Motor:

Be sure that (with foot control) the controller is in the slow speed position; (with hand control) the controller is in the "off" position.

1. Close line switch.
2. If motor does not start on the lowest speed, shift the controller until start is obtained. The controller should then be shifted until the desired speed is reached.

#### To Stop Motor:

Open the line switch. Return the controller to the slow speed position (foot control), or to the "off" position (hand control).

#### To Reverse Direction of Rotation:

With reversible hand controller, bring the handle to "off" position. Push in the mechanical stop, which will then permit movement of the handle in the opposite direction. For non-reversing type, see instruction book for permanent change of rotation.

With foot control, remove the stop pin which fastens the shifting rod to the yoke, and place in the other similarly located hole.

### Inspection and Care of Machines

To insure the best operation, the motors and controllers should be systematically inspected at least once a week, and special attention given the following:

**Cleanliness.** See that both the interior and exterior of the motors are kept free from water or dirt. The exterior frame can be readily wiped off and the internal windings can be cleaned by compressed air, although a small bellows may be used if compressed air is not available.

**Bearings.** See that excessive heating and wear of all the bearings are prevented by proper lubrication and belt tension. When

(Continued on page 392)





## Waves and Wave Motion

By J. A. DOWIE, Chief Instructor National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.

**T**O be able to understand how sound waves (speech and music) can be reproduced from a radio receiving set located many miles away from a broadcasting station, a study of wave motion and the characteristics of waves is essential.

A wave may be defined as a disturbance in some elastic substance, the disturbance having a regular period or frequency both as to time between repetitions and as to its strength.

The erroneous impression exists in many minds that it is the medium which actually travels away from the point where the disturbance causing the wave is created, but it should be clearly understood that the medium as a whole remains stationary, and the wave action of the individual particles is purely local.

For example: If we lift one end of a straight rope and shake it briskly up and down, a wave is thus started in the rope which will travel down its length. It is evident that in this case the wave consists of a successive and individual vertical motion of each point of the rope. If the rope is shaken twice, two waves will be started which travel away to the other end, keeping always the same distance apart. If the shaking of the rope is repeated rhythmically, a continuous wave motion is started which transmits the energy imparted by the hand to the other hand of the rope. The high points of a wave are called the crests; and the low ones troughs. The distance between two successive crests is the wavelength, the height of the crest above the trough, the amplitude, while the speed at which the wave apparently travels is called the frequency. The frequency is expressed by the number of waves passing a given point each and every second. The above terms, "wavelength," "amplitude," are graphically illustrated in Figure 2 and it is well to bear their relationship clearly in mind.

### Analysis of Waves

Science has gradually realized that all of the perceptions of our senses are due to waves generated in a substance which seems to permeate everything, and which has been called the ether. That such a substance actually exists has long been doubted, but the study of the phenomena in connection with the transmission of heat, light and electricity shows that they are all due to wave action which cannot be explained unless by the assumption of a medium for these waves to travel in.

All ether waves travel with the same velocity of 300,000,000 meters per second, which is equivalent to about 186,500 miles. They differ widely in their wavelength, however, and are known to range from a wavelength of 150,000 meters which are the longest radio waves yet encountered, to a wavelength of 500 billionths of a meter. All these waves are apparently identical in na-

ture. Some of them can be discovered only by the most delicate instruments, some of them by the sensations of what we know as heat and light; and in the latter case, the different colors are again differentiated by wavelength variation. Some penetrate so-called opaque objects, and are known to act as X-rays; some are invisible to our eyes and to our senses, yet produce certain pathological effects upon the body such as sun-stroke, and it has been claimed softening of the bones, and finally, some can be detected only by radio apparatus.

### Sound Waves

Sound is a wave motion of the air, not of the ether. If a bell or a piano wire be struck, the bell or the wire will vibrate

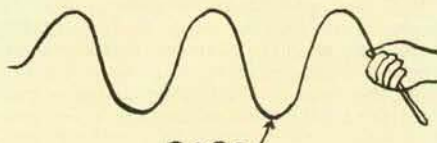


Figure 1

many hundreds or even thousands of times per second. Every vibration hits the sound in the air a slight blow which starts a wave in the same manner as in the experiment with the rope. From the source of the vibration, these sound waves travel outward in every direction, gradually becoming weaker as the distance from the source increases. In the delicate mechanism of the human ear, the vibrations impinge against the eardrums and cause them to vibrate at the same speed, thus producing what we know as sound. The greater the amplitude of the original vibration, the

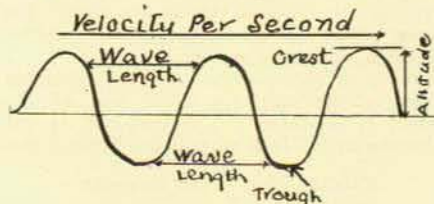


Figure 2

further will the wave be transmitted; hence, the amplitude of a sound wave corresponds to the loudness of a tone. What is known as the pitch, on the other hand, is a result of the number of vibrations per second or frequency.

The lowest tones which the human ear can hear and distinguish correspond to about 30 vibrations per second, the highest to about 18,000 vibrations per second. Anything above or below these values are audible not as a musical note but as a noise.

A vibrating source producing a single frequency is said to produce a pure tone. The frequency of the source is referred to as the pitch. Musical tones, however, as

produced by bowing a violin or striking a piano, do not consist of pure tones but ordinarily consist of a particular frequency and in addition a number of other frequencies, known as harmonics. Harmonics are frequencies which are multiples of a given frequency known as the fundamental. Thus, if we strike a piano note, the fundamental frequency of which is 500 cycles, we would also find present in the air sound waves having frequencies of 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, etc., cycles.

In radio work, we like to refer to the frequency having a value twice that of the fundamental as the second harmonic, the frequency having a value three times the fundamental as the third harmonic, and so on. While the pitch of a musical tone is determined by the frequency of the fundamental, the tone quality or timber, as it is sometimes called, depends upon the ratio of the amount of energy in the various harmonics to that in the fundamental. It is this ratio which enables you to determine, even though you may not be able to see the instrument, whether or not the tone is produced by a piano, violin or singer.

### The Telephone

The ordinary land telephone affords the means of reproducing sound waves at a distance far greater than the original wave will cover. The sound wave strikes a metal diaphragm which is thereby set in vibration. To the diaphragm is attached an electrical contact composed of small pieces of carbon rather loosely held together, through which a current is flowing. When the carbon particles are compressed by the motion of the diaphragm the resistance of the particles is decreased because they are brought in closer contact with each other, and a greater amount of current flows in the circuit.

This current is then made to pass through an electromagnet at the other end of the line and the magnetic charge in the magnet will vary in accordance with the current changes. The magnet acts upon the other diaphragm at the receiving end which vibrates in synchronism with the transmitting diaphragm and generates sound waves corresponding to the original one.

The apparatus used to send forth through space the electromagnetic waves which carry speech or musical vibration in any broadcasting system consists of three essential parts. The first of these is a radio frequency generator which produces uninterrupted constant-amplitude alternating current of exceedingly high frequency. The second is a modulator, which controls the amplitude of this high frequency alternating current and varies it in strict accordance with the sound vibrations to be transmitted. The third is the radiator, or antenna system, which will aid in converting the sound modulated radio frequency current impressed upon it into corresponding electromagnetic waves in the ether or space.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

Well, if we can't get stories of the job from electrical workers we'll have to fall back on the other trades. Maybe there is no humor in patching wires! And possibly you will think this story is not funny, either!

A reporter for The Star, St. Louis, Mo., overheard a conversation between a lather and a friend coming from St. Louis County on a street car. The friend asked the lather why he was getting home an hour late and received this explanation:

"It was all on account of the draftsman who drew the plans for the house I am working on. I was putting lath on the last room and was in a big hurry to finish so that I could return home early and go to town with my wife. After I had finished the room I could find no opening to get out. I looked over the plans and discovered there were no specifications for a door. It took some time to tear down enough lath, without ruining them, to make a hole large enough for me to crawl through.

"And now I'm wondering if I can make my wife believe it."

Anyway, there seems to be plenty of poetry in electrical work and sometimes we are mighty grateful for it. Here's some timely advice from "Tip" of Local No. 65:

## A Timely Tip

If your wife won't salute you  
Or the world doesn't suit you,  
Serve an injunction.

If collectors distress you  
And keep calling to press you,  
Serve an injunction.

If you go on a toot  
With some red-nosed galoot  
And while staggering home  
He whoops like a Ute,  
Don't call the police  
Or give him the boot—  
Serve an injunction.

If "feds" pry in your cellar  
With a stool-pigeon smeller,  
Serve an injunction.

When sold bum gasoline  
As a pure speedereene,  
Serve an injunction.

If you don't want to shirk  
And are looking for work  
But you can't land a job  
Around which you may lurk,  
Don't let that disturb you,  
Just call on Judge "Burke"—  
Serve an injunction.

If your pay is too small  
And life's game takes it all,  
Serve an injunction.

If a guaranteed tire  
Goes flat, don't show ire,  
Serve an injunction.

Today, as a rule  
(Whether wise man or fool)  
You can dig up a bribe  
And win any old goal;  
Don't get all excited,  
Buy a judge and keep cool—  
Serve an injunction.

"Tip"  
(Local No. 65)

Hooray! The Duke is back, with a laugh in every line, and those magazines that have been rebroadcasting the Duke's ballads, kindly remember the credit line!

## These Modern Days

Inventors fast are changing this world  
around some how,

We are eating creamery butter now that  
never saw a cow.

The girls are grooming hair today, and never  
use a comb;

We are hearing talks in Washington, yet do  
not leave our home.

Electric power for railroads has supplanted  
steam;

Low lands are cultivated now that one day  
were a stream.

Big cities have been erected where the red  
skins once did fare;

And instead of pack train traveling, they  
have learned to fly by air.

Most every thing has changed a bit, that we  
all can note;

And even in our politics, for now the ladies  
vote;

The farmers now don't reap their grain,  
today they simply thrash,

The credit houses keep one broke, you can  
buy there without cash.

Power driven propellers have taken the place  
of sails,

And horse driven stage coaches have given  
way to rails;

Where it used to be the hoop skirt and little  
ruffled frills

Short skirts and ankle stockings now furnish  
us with thrills.

A push now of a button will produce a bril-  
liant light,

And when placed in a hen house the hens  
will lay at night;

All modern machinery is taking the place of  
men,

Chickens are being hatched that never saw a  
hen.

Now there's something new mechanically,  
the artificial man,

First introduced to labor, through the piece  
work plan,

They call him Mr. Televox, he's made from  
springs and coils,

Whose only food consumption is lubrica-  
tion oils.

We have them on our line gangs here to get  
us what we want,

But these are not mechanical and their trade  
name is "Grunt."

We are using all old models here that have  
long been obsolete;

And perhaps some new machinery would  
make them more complete.

So I hope that these inventors that have  
changed things all around

Will come to the lineman's rescue, and im-  
prove things on the ground;

Give us something for a ground man that will  
always stay in place,

And put a strain upon the block line instead  
of on his face.

DUKESHIRE, L. U. No. 245.

Naturally everybody is proud of the way  
Local No. 3 of New York City steered  
through the five day week crisis, and here  
is the inside story of the struggle, celebrated  
in verse by Paddy O'Leary:

## Local No. 3

This is a story that's never been told,  
Of a local, that's simply rolling in gold.  
Making its honey like the poor busy bee  
And known in New York as plain No. 3.

We've weathered the storms of many a boss,  
But weighed in our anchor, without any loss.  
We've rode the waves of calm and strife,  
With Brotherhood as the emblem, to guide  
us in life.

We struggled with breakers along the coast,  
And showed the crew how to butter their  
toast.

We gave George Whitford the yeoman's job,  
Because he was fit and right with the mob.

Many a boy, for the lack of "kale,"  
Hung from the yard-arms—facing a gale:  
But Hogan helped them along with their dues,  
Whether Yankee or Irish, Germans or Jews.

Then on election and thinking it best,  
Preiss got the "dog-watch" in the "crow's  
nest."

He had work to do and was up to his neck,  
But he got a big "detail" to help him scrub  
deck.

Harry Broach steered the craft to the star-  
board and port,  
And this is the help that this pilot has  
brought:

A 10 per cent gain in all of our pays,  
And a week that stops at the end of five days.

Some bosses jumped up and threatened a  
wreck,

But we are still strolling the "promenade  
deck."

They said they'd bust us and we'd never  
mend,

But to talk like that, they're "three sheets  
in the wind."

Well, Brothers, the Old Green River ran dry,  
And it's seldom you hear of the old Rock and  
Rye.

We like to see towns with ale and with stout,  
But if they got non-union men, boys, chase  
them out.

## Of Course It Wasn't Florida

A customer stepped into a Los Angeles  
hardware store. "I want to get one of those  
thermometers like the Chamber of Com-  
merce uses," he announced to the salesman.  
"And what kind is that?" inquired the  
surprised salesman.

"It's one that won't go above 80 degrees  
in summer, or below 50 degrees in winter."

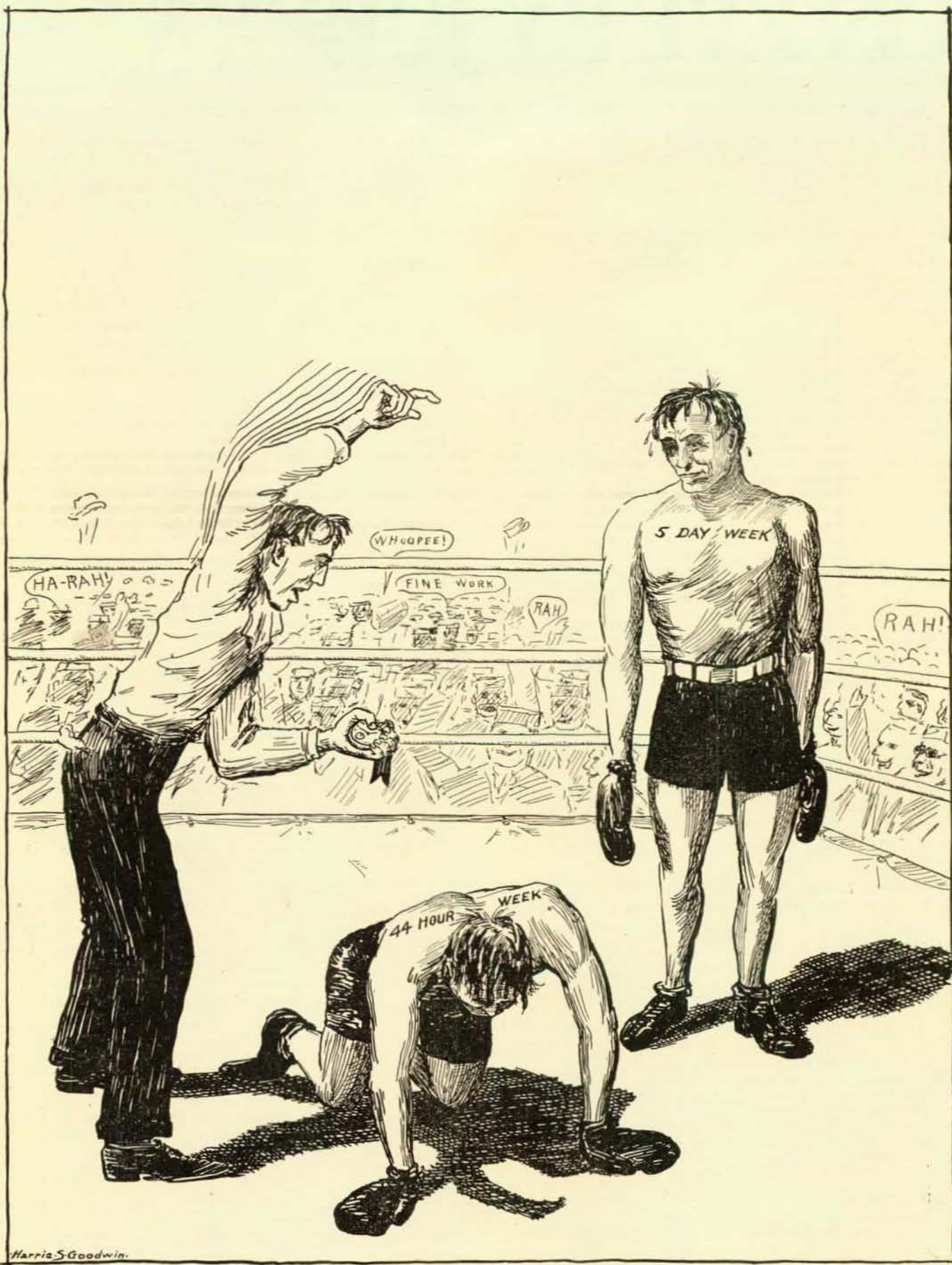
Our unfortunate waiter friend is in trouble  
again. This is a new one:

Irate customer: There's a hair in this  
butter!

Weary waiter: Awfully sorry, but the  
boss's wife insists on storing her furs in  
the electric icebox.



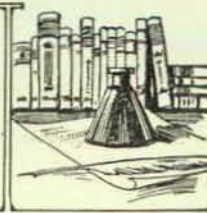
ONE—TWO—THREE—FOUR—FIVE—SIX—SEVEN—EIGHT—NINE—AND?







# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

No doubt you read last month's WORKER and are paying heed. Conditions have not changed materially here, and until you have official information through your JOURNAL please save your railroad and flivver fares.

Local No. 28 has elected her officers for the coming year, and while a few may be dissatisfied, the general opinion is that we will have a pretty good administration next year, anyway. We are offering up prayers for the success of our incoming officers, and pledging our support, and surely no local can go wrong with this procedure.

Local No. 28 has a baseball team in the field, and are members of the Baltimore Federation of Labor Base Ball League. This league just organized, is composed of teams from the various locals affiliated with the Federation. The league is already productive of a great deal of good. Besides giving the various locals some good advertisement, in our city, it is creating a wonderful spirit of good fellowship among the members of the crafts. We have our own grounds, where the different teams meet every Saturday morning. Regular schedules will be worked out and rules and regulations will be put in force, so that we will have a permanent league, and we really should do some good work thereby. Incidentally Local No. 28 has a real ball team, and can accommodate any of our sister locals with games for Saturday afternoons and Sundays. If any nearby locals can arrange, we shall be glad to hear from them. Just address Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., Electrical Workers Building, 1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., in care of Base Ball Manager, and we will do the rest. Thank you.

Next month we will try to tell you more. Meantime we wish you good-bye and good luck.

PRESS SECRETARY.

## L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Local No. 60 down in sunny San Antonio, "The winter playground of the floaters."

I could take up all the readers' time by telling things that happen, and have happened, in this city since our last letter to the JOURNAL but I haven't the desire to work your minds to the extent that you can't do a good day's work next day.

To my knowledge the most important thing that has happened since my return to this city is a new contract which Local No. 60 recently got signed.

I guess every one interested in the I. B. of E. W. knows the conditions under which members of Local No. 60 have had to work. I have been in the jurisdiction of this locality most of my time and know what I am talking about.

Recently Local No. 60 took a vote to increase our wage scale from \$1 per hour to \$1.12½ per hour and after some days an agreement has been reached whereby we receive \$8.50 per day until January 1, 1930, then the boys will receive the additional 50 cents on that day, making our scale \$9.

## READ

Norfolk's colorful life, by L. U. No. 734.

Policies for the living, by L. U. No. 1037.

Hydro-electric development in British Columbia, by L. U. No. 230.

Monsive observes, by L. U. No. 477.

Convention measures, by L. U. No. 948.

East St. Louis was first or second, by L. U. No. 309.

Quoddy Bay project again, by L. U. No. 567.

Tulsa makes progress, by L. U. No. 584.

Jacksonville salutes Convention delegates, by L. U. No. 308.

Milwaukee squints at short work week, by L. U. No. 494.

Houston completes big jobs, by L. U. No. 716.

Baltimore has joined a big baseball league, by L. U. No. 28.

Frankness from L. U. No. 728.

West Palm Beach goes on five-day basis, by L. U. No. 323.

Step up, dear reader, and help yourself from the newsiest correspondence columns in America.

Our city is not as successful as some I have worked in. As most of the Brothers know that the open shop was organized in our city and the Chamber of Commerce endorsed their policy of doing business, I am pleased to state that at this writing wonderful changes have been brought about in that body and today every craft in the building trades is affiliated with them, and the business public of our city have seen where they have been humbugged in believing that organized laborers are highwaymen and cutthroats, and they don't mind stating that they have made a mistake.

Conditions in and around San Antonio have been fair the last six months, but at present the bigger jobs are being finished and work has slackened considerably. Our new wage scale may have something to do with that. All leading contractors have signed for the new scale and we are positive the smaller contractors will do likewise after a few months' trouble with the unskilled men, better known as the B journeymen.

Our worthy Vice President, Brother Dan Tracy, has spent many a sleepless and weary hour in securing an agreement for this local. I am positive that every Brother in this local appreciates and thanks Brother Tracy for the wonderful progress he has made. I also want to say that we thank our sister local, No. 500, for the loyal support they showed us in our time of trouble. We are with Local No. 500 in whatever they undertake.

Our meetings are well attended each month and there is something of impor-

tance for each member to do for the betterment of Local No. 60. Our next meeting nights are July 3 and 17, so be there without fail.

Good luck to Local No. 278 of Corpus Christi, Texas. I hope things are coming your way.

J. M. (SLIM) DE HART.

## L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO. \*

Editor:

At a recent meeting our membership voted unanimously to avail themselves of the favorable rates quoted by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association in so far as same would apply to us upon the group insurance plan.

Convention proceedings of the Colorado State Federation of Labor were held in Denver during the past month. Locals in many vicinities pay little attention to activities of labor councils, etc., apparently feeling that consistent activity is more orderly by confining their efforts chiefly within a body composed of building crafts; Local No. 68 mainly through aggressive leadership of its business representative has ever been an active participant in deliberations of this labor body. This is a day of organization, its application is no less effective in the labor field, provided proper co-operative alignments are formed, than in industry or commerce.

The clarion call to International Convention has been heard within our ranks and will be heeded to the extent of despatching our quota of delegates; speaking of calls and delegates it's interesting the sobriquets that have through circumstances attached themselves to some of the old-timers who have made conventions for years. Have in mind a party in one of our larger locals who not alone is known as "Senator" but bears the cognomen of "Mayor," as well; bearing a striking resemblance, as he does in features and stature to a former mayor of his home city. His duties also requiring daily attendance at the city hall, he was quite frequently taken for the latter dignitary and addressed as such. While our delegates possess no prefixes one may, without fear of contradiction, address them as per Detroit '27, the two shall again represent Local No. 68, Noxon and Revel, business agent and executive board member respectively, diligent workers within our ranks in capacities also, other than aforementioned offices.

We are passing through that period of the year usually associated with added activity in the building industry. While many of our boys are making standard time, thanks to several fair size alteration jobs, we likewise have a number whose time is on a parity with that of tourists visiting hereabouts.

What with press secretaries in widely separated sectors contributing news items relative to wonderful fishing in their vicinity our publication will shortly rank with the best of outdoor magazines. May we not expect upon the occasion of frontier days Rodeo in Cheyenne to hear who won the bull throwing contest, better known as the steer bulldogging event!

JACK HUNTER.

Worry never becomes the dominating factor in the life and activity of the trade union and union label booster.



**L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Editor:

As Local No. 77 has been absent from the column for a couple of issues, I suppose I had better tune in. We are glad to see other locals coming forward with news, which I feel that everyone appreciates and especially the efforts to get the five-day week. If we all just keep on hammering at it, it will soon be a nation-wide accomplishment.

Local No. 77 has been putting on a drive for new members and have taken in quite a few but not as many as it should be, considering the things that we have fought for and maintain at present. It sure is hard to maintain these standards when there are so many who like to sit idly by and just enjoy all the things that union men can possibly get for them. These same birds will not put out a cent. We are after more money and conditions, right now from the private companies and the city, too; also we are trying to get the private companies up to the city scale and we are having hopes we will get it.

It is always the men on the job who make things easy or hard on actives trying to do business with the boss.

Local No. 77 have changed their meeting nights from every Monday night to the second and fourth Mondays of the month. We figure that we will have better attendance.

If any locals that have a new agreement in office or going into effect, we would appreciate it very much if you would mail us a copy of same, as it might help us with our fight. Address to Local No. 77, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash., in care of Wage Committee. We thank you.

Our membership was stunned by the sudden death of our International Representative Thomas E. Lee. Brother Lee lived here in Seattle with us and was a member of our sister Local No. 46. It is hard to realize that he will sit with us no more, for he was a very frequent visitor to our local.

Locals 46, 48, 125, 213 and 77 paid their last sad tribute of respect to Brother Lee and his family by attending the services.

E. M. McDONALD.

**L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.**

Editor:

Having nothing to do and a lot of time to do it in I had better get a letter in so that the boys won't think we are dead or something happened to us.

We have to report that everything is at a standstill. Half the plumbers plasterers, steamfitters, lathers, carpenters and laborers, along with the clerks, are wearing out the sidewalks looking for something to do. The painters are all working, which is something unusual but they will begin to slacken up soon.

The only building going up in the city at present is a two-story shack on the best corner in Scranton, namely Washington and Spruce, which is a frame building, being done in B. X. cable. The four-story Sears, Roebuck Building is now being finished by the boys, under Fred Gobel, who was the superintendent of electrical work, and Joe Brazil, Ed. McGuire and Joe Carey. Brother Frank Noonan, whose monicker is "Electrical work of the better kind," was the contractor, and a good boy to work for. Brother Daley, the business agent, is not rushed these days for men.

Brother Kraunauer, of Local No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, along with our president, Joe Culkin, are winding up a small silk mill job. Brother Ed. Malloy took a green ticket for Detroit, also Brothers Dave Williams and Robert May did the same thing.

Brother May came back and reported that there were a lot of men idle in the Jersey towns, with no chance to hook on.

Methinks that a lot of our boys will have to hit the sticks or starve as there is no work of any kind to be had. Scranton gets hit about every other year like this so this is no surprise for us.

I hope Brothers Clark and Emanuel, of Harrisburg, are working and happy, also Bill Brown, of the same burg. Also Parks and Gebhardt, of Wilkes-Barre, better get a letter in and let the boys know they are still kicking. I have not seen a letter from Willard Barber in the WORKER for some time. Tighten up, old timer, and at 'em again as you have the right dope.

There was an ad run in the Scranton papers for alecks and upon investigation we found that the wages were 50 cents an hour, with plenty of "skibos" ready to hop to it. Very soon, fellow workers, we will graduate to the pick and shovel, which is no disgrace for any man, and when a union laborer can command more money than a "fixer" we had better go along with them.

I have been told that a good definition of an electrical worker is a laborer with his brains placed where he sits down, and I am almost convinced that it is right.

Well, we were glad to see the photo of the Atlantic City boys in the WORKER and more power to you all, also Brother Sinn, who was an inspector in this vicinity for a short time. I wish we had him here again, and maybe we would have a lot more work.

This is enough chatter for this time so will hope that things are and will be brighter for every one of our I. B. E. W. boys.

"RUSTY."

**L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

Everything is about the same with us as at our last writing, there are very few changes in our condition.

We have been having some real good meetings lately, with good attendance. Have had a number of traveling Brothers visit with us.

We are taking in new members at almost every meeting. Have a few who dropped out for non-payment of dues joining again. Maybe after the added expense and the loss of a card they will be more prompt in paying dues in the future. A few have given the excuse that they were unable to pay.

But with Local Union No. 84 an excuse of this kind doesn't go. To my knowing, there has never been a Brother that deserved help, that hasn't gotten it. There is absolutely no reason for any one going in bad standing, unless it is their own desire.

In our recent city primary we were successful in re-electing all our friends to office with a substantial majority. Our water works manager won about five to one.

Our quartet is going strong, getting more engagements than they can easily fill. At

**ATTENTION**

**Copy for the September number must be in our hands several days earlier than usual, preferably by August 15th.**

**This is to be the Special Convention Number and we will have to close our forms earlier.**

their last radio broadcast on June 21, they received requests for special numbers from all over the south, and about a hundred from persons living in the city; they will be on again on Friday, June 28, 9.30 p. m. till 10 p. m. The demand is so great for their services, they are forced to fill sometimes two and three engagements in one evening.

On Sunday, June 16, about 100 members of Locals No. 84 and 613 visited James L. Key's Sunday School class. Mr. Key is our friend and attorney. He served two terms as mayor of Atlanta. The class is composed of about 200 men, most of them are well up in the business world. Mr. Key is a great teacher, a very brilliant speaker. He gave the class a good talk, and no doubt set some of them right. There certainly would be different conditions in this country if we had more men like him. Our quartet made a hit. Every one enjoyed the visit and we're planning to go again some time soon.

In my last letter, I promised a true fish tale, but I will have to postpone it as there wasn't anything very exciting happened on my fishing trip, although I had a big time. I am hoping to go again soon—maybe then I will tell one.

There were a number of good letters in the last WORKER, also an interesting and enlightening editorial. It seems with each issue our WORKER gets better. More power to our Editor. We appreciate his efforts.

As there isn't much news, will ring off—maybe more next time.

W. L. MARBUT.

**L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Editor:

Bang! The political guns are off. Local No. 98 is about to hold its annual election of officers. There are many aspirants. The future of our local depends on its officers. It is indeed a serious proposition. It is up to each and every member to come out and vote. It is one of your most important duties. I hope the Brother that accepts the nomination of any office will feel the importance of such a position; that he will be earnest and serve with all sincerity. On those elected there is a grave responsibility. We depend on them for the bread of our families.

Receiving the past year Christmas pay, Local No. 98 has made remarkable gains. We have acquired the elevator work which rightfully belongs to us. Practically all electric contracts that amount to anything, during the last six months, have been awarded to our fair contractors. We have also, after hard work, reached an agreement with our employers. It is believed that many other non-union contractors will sign on the dotted line. We have received an increase in pay, also a five-day week.

We have organized sign companies, fixture companies along with several electrical construction shops. Imagine that, Brothers, with a serious depression prevailing throughout the country. Local No. 98 did not go backwards. I believe it is a real progress. We will feel the results, when business goes back to normal.

It appears that with the incoming officers all our boys will be working. All loyal union men will support the incoming administration, for it will be as powerful to carry to a successful conclusion as its supporters.

As this is my last letter I will take this opportunity to thank those who read my articles and hope our next press secretary will do better.

WM. C. JOHNSON.

Editor:

After the storm and the clouds rolled by, we find the following members heading the



destiny of Local Union No. 98. As you know our annual election was held in June and the members were most enthusiastic in casting ballots. As president we find Thomas L. Ray, the man who has perfect control of the gavel, and for his assistant or vice president, Brother Chas. Cahill. How is that for a pair of aces and just starting to deal? Now then, let's draw some more. Brother George Dick is that handsome recording secretary from South Philadelphia. Yep, the paymaster is none other than James F. Fite. So far excellent, but look who they drew for watchman of the financial affairs, Brother Ralph Raven—one who is thorough with work of this nature as you all know of his splendid record as a trustee up where Scarface Al Capone is residing. What will "ma" say, Ralph? And for our new financial secretary we have Brother Gus Roth; surely every member will appreciate talent of this nature. Gus is the fellow who read the financial reports every three months that brought forth much comment. He sure is a financial mathematician, and in the future he will care for the office. Now, then, let's see who the new business agents are, No. 1: let "Bill" tell the story. "Back in 1898 I was sort of a rover hiking sticks and building power lines out in the west, yes, around Chicago way. I had my ticket in No. 9 then." That's enough, old timer, we don't want to hear any story about cow boys. But let's review Bill's make-up. Back in 1900 he was business agent for No. 21. He later decided to become an inside worker and transferred his card into No. 98. He then worked his way up to business agent for No. 98 and his accomplishments were numerous. After several years of this work he became an organizer for the I. O., later returning home and again back in the harness for No. 98, this time as financial secretary and business agent.

After a lapse of a few years again we find the old timer William S. Godshall business agent for No. 98. "Show your stuff, Bill."

Number two, we find Thomas Loftus, a keen cut business man, proven true to his obligation, capable and worthy. Go to it Tom, you can't miss. Now then, let every member get in back of this crew and the unemployment that is, will be no more. Now then, let's see what happened in the big scramble for the executive board, look at em, Joe Bass, that's the fellow who had charge of all those big buildings. The Pennsylvania Railroad job after the big fire; Packard building, Franklin Trust building, the Atlantic building and so many more I can't think of them. Next, Paul J. Sullivan, fearless and upright. But, can't he raise hell?

Then we find James Sturgeon, how he can manipulate those horses, ask Snap, Walt Cameron or Burt Chambers, and further we go to find Jack Toleand, the fellow who won the World War. Next, Pat Foley. Well, I would like to say it but if I do "ma" won't let him out on Tuesday and Thursday. Further on we find Big Fred Pickard, the oarsman from the Falls of Schuylkill. Nuff sed, and then we have Billy Heugh, one of the old school who was re-elected, also Hoffman and Walker were re-elected.

So with best wishes to all, I remain newly elected press secretary.

FRED DEXTER.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

As it is very late and I am in a hurry I will try to live up to the job with a short letter.

Local No. 103 held its annual knife throwing contest June 29. The contest was held in Horticultural Hall, corner of Massachusetts Ave. and Huntington Ave. The polls were open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., but

it was about midnight before the final vote was given out. The voting was done on eight machines and everything went off in fine style as far as arrangements were concerned. I think we shortened up our time of count by about 24 hours. If the old system of count had been used the boys would have been on the job for a day and a half at the shortest, and above all this that human equation of error would not have been eliminated.

The officers elected are as follows:

President, Frank L. Kelley; vice president, Sumner E. Parker; recording secretary, Frank R. Sheehan; financial secretary, John J. Regan; press secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin; treasurer, Theodore Gould; two inspectors, James Morgan, William Ralph; foreman, Frank A. Landrigan; trustee, R. N. Marginot; business agents, Major George E. Capelle, William C. Horneman.

The examining board, executive board and delegates to the international convention were also elected and Brothers, your humble servant lost on the convention by two votes. Now you can guess how tickled-to-death Goody is.

I will try to give you a little more next month, but this is all this time.

GOODY.

#### L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Hello, everybody, Local No. 105 is in again after a lapse of four weeks. We have been able to sign up all men doing electrical work in this city with the exception of one or two no-accounts. We can say that we are up to full strength now. Brother Jack Noble paid us a visit last meeting; he unexpectedly busted in; no, he didn't; he had to knock and give the password which was then (what will you have?). He gave us a splendid talk on his trip and work out in the Canadian middle west, which seems to have been a very successful trip. Local No. 105 sends its congratulations to Locals No. 435, 409 and 1037 of Winnipeg, and to other towns which took advantage of Brother Noble's visit. Good work, Local No. 230, Vancouver, B. C. Keep up the good work.

Yes, London, Local No. 120, it's about time you were in the JOURNAL. Greetings from Hamilton. How are things up there? We are quiet again but nearly all working.

Our election of officers took place last meeting with little change in the lineup. Brother Allan now goes to bat as president, giving a well-earned rest to Brother "Pee Wee" Charles Osin, after a hard year of organizing, for which we are all indebted to him for his untiring efforts and we will not forget him. Brother George Morrison, vice president; Brother M'Namara, financial

secretary, and Brother Jack Carey, recording secretary, were reelected for a second term. Brother Bill Randalls (from Bolton) is trustee, taking the place of the retiring Brother Arnold; Brother Chester Spence, first inspector, and Brother Yarrick, second inspector; Brother Bowman, foreman, and Brother Read, station announcer (yet). After installation came celebration. This was done in real style. Brother Brice and Brother Horsnell were engineers in charge of the kegs (one of the reasons we were short, I think), however, nobody had their tongue out for long. What nearly wrecked the evening was some person or persons indiscreetly moved the limberger cheese. I think it was Brother Jarrett but I couldn't prove it. Brother Frank Smith occupied the president's chair behind a big jug and enjoyed himself drinking pop. Brother Bill McCloud was doing everything but fly. Yes, Chester was there, Brother Spence. We heard him come in and I heard him most of the time pass the remark, "Dime he don't come," and judging from the crowd around him I think there was a tournament in progress of Abyssinian marbles. It was Alpha Beta Delta to me.

After a hot and enjoyable evening, there not being any other place to go, we had to go home, and so ended the first evening under the gavel of Brother George Allan and may the rest of his term be as well attended. We'll be on the air again next month.

THOS. H. READ.

#### L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

This will have to be short as time is pressing. The Central Trades and Labor Assembly has put the Liggett Drug Co. on the unfair list in this city. With the exception of the plumbing, they did not employ union labor in the recent construction of a new store here, although we understood that a clause in their specifications favored union labor.

We held our regular election of officers and the results are as follows: President, R. L. Meeks; vice president, F. M. Phillips; recording secretary, R. J. Hamilton; first inspector, R. L. Parnell; treasurer, T. A. Gower; financial secretary, C. E. Beck; foreman, Stoe; second inspector, Tony Anello; executive board, Tony Anello, Tom Payne; examining board, T. A. Gower, W. L. Lightsey, Tom Payne; trustees, L. L. Loveless, F. M. Phillips, W. L. Lightsey; press secretary, R. J. Hamilton.

We are starting our new year with a few new members and hope to have a great many more before the end draws near.

We cordially invite the Brothers attending the convention in Miami to visit Tampa also.



LOCAL NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, ENTERTAINS LOCAL NO. 353, TORONTO



We have a good city and are trying to make it better.

R. P. HAMILTON.

#### L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Just passed over our election for officers for the coming year. Here they are:

President, Gus. Brissman; vice president, Ray Quinlan; business agent and financial secretary, Bill Boland; treasurer, John Soderberg; recording secretary, E. T. Duffy; press secretary, Pat Larson; trustee, H. Staples; foreman, J. J. Kenney; first inspector, John Hoy; second inspector, H. Rudigar; executive board, T. P. Duffy, Geo. Dempsey, Geo. Garney, R. S. McKay, Ed. Capp, J. J. Kenney, E. W. Brown; delegates Trades and Labor, Guss Brissman, J. E. Mullen, William Boland, E. Hoseth; delegates Building Trades, Pat Larson, H. Halvorson, J. J. Kenney, William Boland; delegate Temple Association, William Boland; convention delegates, Guss Brissman, William Boland.

Not much news around but we are still plugging to get somewhere. I hope the members realize that the new officers need their co-operation to make a successful fight to bring about the conditions they want, so let's all get behind them and give them the chance to make good.

Best wishes for your success the coming year, retiring press secretary,

BROWNE.

#### L. U. NO. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Local No. 131 wishes to have space set aside for them in the JOURNAL from now on. Inasmuch as we have had a charter for nearly 20 years, little have we written, but it's to be a regular event hereafter. And now for the benefit of the Brothers who come in late. I will again tell where we are. It's in Kalamazoo, Mich., just half way between Chicago and Detroit. We are so near and yet so far away (if you can get what I mean).

Just last week our city celebrated its centennial and as the first 100 years are the hardest, maybe we will get somewhere now. Our motto is, "Strike while the iron is hot" and we have a few irons in the fire now, and as fast as possible we are going to forge them into shape. Our boat seems to sail the smoothest and the shops are talking about booking passage on the old 131. They begin to realize that the sea is too rough for them to ride alone; and that's that.

The outlook here at present is good. Every one is working. But, Brothers, don't get excited and start studying road maps. If the condition arises we will broadcast. Right now we are getting along nicely, thank you.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the passing on of our beloved and esteemed Brother, Joseph Saunders, last May. A union man to the very end and deserving of the highest praise possible in that respect, and is missed more and more as time goes on.

Though he's left us for the great beyond  
And his mortal life work's done  
There's a vacant chair here, always,  
Back in Local One Three One.

F. R. FREDERICK.

#### L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

On Friday evening, June 14, the boys of Local No. 145 did partake of or enjoy a real smoker sponsored by our entertainment committee after our local meeting which was held at the regular time, and all present enjoyed

the evening very much whether 't was a game of African Golf or merely a sociable game of cards, and of course for those that do not indulge in these pastimes there was the chance to try their luck at rendering a few vocal selections, of Ye Old Time classics of bar-room fame or render a few oratorical addresses on the questions of the day—if any one cared to listen (as this happened to be the first meeting after the signing of the new agreement).

And regarding our new agreement, we had been on a strike for two weeks for an increase of 50 cents per day and we finally got same to take effect January 1, and a two year agreement with a five cent increase to be granted the first of next May; so considering what our agreement committee was up against and due to the help rendered by I. O. Representative Childs, the majority of the Brothers feel that it could have been worse and that the committee did their best.

Well, next meeting is the election of officers, and then is the time when the present officers can see how their efforts for the interests of the local in the past year have been appreciated, especially if they strive for another office; but they won't lose their nerve as our present officers are "case hardened" to ridicule and can meet defeat with a smile.

All our Brothers are working and I understand that some of the Brothers are worrying about paying of income tax next year, but can see no cause for same as they had a two weeks vacation without pay, and it may get too hot before long, so why worry so early in the season? So with some of the old timers drifting back and the convention call under way I will make this short for this time.

E. L. SMITH.

#### L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Was too late to get a letter in for last month but here goes.

First to mention the agreement for the future year is signed and peace reigns again. That means something, so let 'er flicker, old chappies. But while talking wages, etc., I also reminded our contractors that we were expecting a clam bake in the near future and was at once taken seriously by one of the big four who suggested buying the suds, another said, "I will pay for one-eighth, you for stay?" Yes; well we can go on down the line to some more contractors and get some higher voltage. This party takes place about the last of July or the first of August and I think our tickets to help eat chicken and pay other expenses should be \$2.50 or \$3. Let's see who is game, for whoever does not come will pay anyway through an assessment, so why not enjoy the money's worth?

We hope to get the Saurer's picnic farm where you can come by trolley or machine in one-half hour's time. Let's make this the success of Wyoming Valley. Of course, there are some who cannot come, as they say, but now is the time to see who they are.

It was the best treat I have had for a long time to read Bob Colvin's letter from Local No. 349, and as I know and worked with Bob for H. P. Foley on the beach I have known him as an expert on high voltage in the oil fields, but never thought he would go to Cuba to buy a shot. Well, Bob, I wish Cuba was nearer to us.

Local No. 211 makes a fellow feel like dropping everything and putting water in the old tug and honk-honk for Atlantic City.

Local No. 28 also puts a picture in the JOURNAL. And, behold, in front stands old Joe with the family. I hope all the

youngsters are not all his. I mean, to support. Oh, boy!

Local No. 28 had one in the old days in the Paca Street hall and I had to take Joe home. I guess, with buttermilk, he's O. K. now.

Don Guy in Los Angeles, hope you are well. Brother Faddis, in Salt Lake City, greetings from the boys. Jack Gill, from Local No. 3, running the bank job, is a square shooter. Wonder how he likes Wilkes-Barre?

I guess soon you will go to the airport and charter a ship to the home town for a visit instead of the "choo-choo."

Well, anyway, I hope I do not step on any one's toes, for if I did, tell me and I will be sure to keep your name off my list. So here's to the most successful clam bake known in history, with all the members and contractors eating and sipping coffee at the same table, same time.

PARKS.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

These months seem to roll around quite quickly and we get older just so fast and some day we will run out of time and at the best it will only be a short while. That being the case, we should all try to do something for our Brotherhood that may better it. This can easily be done in various ways, in fact nearly as many ways as we have members as each can at least do one thing a month that will help his local in doing or trying to do it and do it with the express purpose to build up the local. In that way help the betterment of the Brotherhood in general. A few ways I may mention.

If you have been allowing matters to keep you away from your local meetings, cut those things out, and attend and help run the local.

If you are one of those who are continually finding fault, about the officers of the local or the International Office, just stop awhile long enough to consider how it may set with the other members, let alone the officers, or International Office, and try to figure what good you have done, or what you have got out of it. Then try to think of the harm you have done. Cut that kind of play out for awhile. Make up your mind to build up instead of tearing down. Co-operate instead of hoping to find some imaginary fault of the officers. It will pay in the end.

If you are one who thinks and talks about the one man local, just forget that long enough to attend a few of the meetings and you will learn that our laws do not permit it. As well, take a hand in the business yourself. Don't listen to hearsay, let the fellow show you before taking any stock, as quite often if not always, the hearsaid subject is all wet.

If you look around you can find something you can do that will help in taking care of the business of the local, in fact, your business. If you cannot boost, don't knock. No one is interested in one who does that; nor does knocking appeal to any one who thinks.

Let's all try just for a month or two, to do just a little better and it will be surprising to the members. The chances are that you will grow to the habit, and do more helping.

If Louie "The Turk", who was at Portland in 1911, sees this, L. H. "Shorty" Baker wishes you to write him at 1737 S. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., for old times' sake and other things in general.

By the time this gets in print most of the delegates will be getting lined up for the trip to the I. B. E. W. convention. I hope you are all loaded with good intentions and will be able to get the most of them adopted. Our local will not send a delegate this time because a few of our members don't like the



way the Brotherhood is maintained and suggested not to elect a delegate to keep down an argument. None was nominated; just another opportunity passed to be represented.

I think every local should send a delegate. I would like to see the time when our laws are so arranged that each local can afford it and would have to be represented.

We have around here a lot of men working who should be in this local, but the local can not pay the expenses of getting them. I think it a good field for the International to work; it would pay for the trouble that they may be put to.

On the city job here we have a lot of work planned for the next year. It looks like we will be busy all that while. Perhaps may add a few more linemen to the list before this is all cleaned up.

F. C. HUSE.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

We have been reading in the JOURNAL about the convention to be held in Miami, Fla., in September and we are sorry Local No. 200 is not able to send a worthy Brother as we would sure like to have a Brother from the Smelter City of Montana attend.

Anaconda Local No. 200 is a small local but 100 per cent loyal and the Brothers are mostly employed by the largest copper smelter in the old U. S. A. It is not like Miami as I was there in 1920 on a visit, and I never regret it, but we wish the convention could be in Anaconda some time as we would be so happy to show the visiting Brothers just how copper and zinc are made and it is not a one day tour but a two or three day, and along with the smelter we would take all to Butte, the mining city of U. S. A., show our Brothers the great mine in Butte. I want to state here the Brothers in Butte would of course be with us as we are all Brothers and Butte has a bunch of real live Brothers, all for a good time.

Though we have no ocean nor beaches we have our mountains to enjoy on a hot summer day.

Now, when you are at the convention on a hot September day, give us a thought up here where it is cool, though we are not with you in person we are in mind 100 per cent.

A lot of the Brothers are sure having a time of their lives out fishing and each has his own way of fishing and believe me, many good catches have been made by several of the Brothers. Some try our lakes while others fish the streams and each come back with plenty in their baskets.

Brothers Tom Roe, James Hagan, Bill Smith and Brother L. Mayer, were visitors to Butte Local No. 65 the other night, and it appears the Brothers in Butte had a real night on by having a dance after local and by the looks of a couple of the Brothers, they must have tried to dance their shoes off, but all are happy after the trip and it sounds like they are going again.

We all should visit more often as to know our Brothers in Butte. As it is now, only the old timers in both locals know one another.

Brother Charles O'Neil is very much a proud father as he was presented with a fine big boy and all the Brothers congratulate Mrs. O'Neil and Brother Charles and wish them happiness.

Brother O'Neil reported for work with a million dollar smile and cigars for all the Brothers so now we are smoking cigars and looking forward to another true and loyal Brother O'Neil, Jr.

All Brothers are looking forward to July 4, when all will turn out and parade the streets as of old, and enjoy a circus or

# Coming, Maurice, Coming!

¶ There is a treat in store for every reader of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL

¶ The September number will be a Special Convention Number.

¶ It will contain four art studies vivifying the romance of the electrical industry in color.

¶ Brilliant photography, interesting articles, historical essays in the life of the union, analytical articles describing where we are going—will make the number a prize to keep and hold.

¶ Extra copies must be spoken for in advance.



## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL

1200 15th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.



dancing or fishing, some going to the mountains and parks, and as the Fourth of July is only a few days off I'll sign off by wishing all a happy time at the convention in Miami, Fla.

R. J. MORROW.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

The "season" is on in full swing with everything in the clear. The Convention Hall, Warner Theatre and Haddon Hall Hotel jobs are completed and open to the public so we can expect a "calm spell" after a brisk spring which followed a tough winter. It's the same old story; they let the jobs drag along until the last moment and then push them at the finish to open on time which brings up the old complaint of seasonal occupation in the building trades—"either a feast or a famine!"

The Haddon Hall Hotel job followed the lead of the Convention Hall which established a precedent in that the wires for the public telephones were installed by our members. The willingness of the telephone company to co-operate suddenly, out of a clear sky, is something of a mystery to us. Local Union No. 211 tried for years every method that was fair to bring about this condition, going so far as to refuse to install conduit unless assured of the pulling in of the wire, which caused several jobs to be installed without telephone conduits and which now have unsightly wire troughs in the hallways and corridors. One large hotel, in order to avoid this, tried to purchase the wire from the company but was unsuccessful, until finally was able to secure the wire from a manufacturer only to have the company refuse to use it, pulling out the wires installed and putting in their own, causing the hotel owners a loss in the labor and material involved, also time and inconvenience to their guests. It may be that they have eventually found out that these methods do not boost that "good will" they mention so often in their advertisements and claim to "value" ??? so highly. "Music hath charms," etc! There was also the Pied Piper.

My guess is that viewing the workmen-like methods, "cost" and action of Brother Orrie Hills and his crew installing telephone cables on the Convention Hall job caused them to decide that they had been "ill-advised" and were missing out on a good thing.

"Snake Electricians!" Seems to me I've heard that used somewhere and not as an endearing term, so to have Brother Ed Eldridge call in for a man of that type just naturally aroused our curiosity. It seems he is making some alterations to a museum on the Boardwalk, the conduits to be installed under the building, there being space enough for a man to crawl in on the sand on his hands and knees, everything regular, but! some of the reptile cases were damaged in transit and the occupants were supposed to be holding out under the building. A plumber, on being informed of conditions, declared "he was not afraid of anything," and proceeded to crawl under. Everything was all right for a while, when there was a howl and out he comes nearly scalping himself on the joists in his hurry. The place he had picked out to set his candle was occupied by one of Eve's playmates, all coiled up, and from his description, with a "stinger" a foot long. The boys in the day room declare they want none of the job and suggest that Brother "Ed" get a snake charmer. As a suggestion, why not make a noise like a mongoose while crawling in, or better yet, why not send up to Local No. 98 in Philly and draft Brother Sol Goldstein? With his powers to debate ??? he would argue those snakes into believing he was St. Patrick.

Local No. 211, "Beach Lizards" hold daily sessions at the Hospital Tent at Kentucky Avenue, some in those new "sun-kist" bathing suits with plenty of "white meat" showing for Old Man Sunshine to shoot at.

Brothers "Sal" Downey and "Lefty" Forrest, along with their usual bottle of vinegar as a sun burn preventive, have failed to "show" so far this season. The aroma from the "Winegar Woiks" was like "Jockey Club" in comparison.

G. M. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, World!

In glancing through the various local items, the Old Scout happened upon an item by The Woodchopper of St. Petersburg Local to the effect that our 'steemed correspondent had awakened. Seems that the boys of No. 212 must like for me to go to sleep on the job so they can razz me for not having something in the WORKER, so I am going to keep my word and give you fellows all over the world the latest Cincinnati dirt.

Of course, I was elected to the position of press secretary to give me a chance to redeem myself for my non-activity for the past term. However, I was very badly beaten for the job as president by Brother Voellmecke, but we had a fine time running. Best of wishes to you, President Voellmecke, we are all going to give you all the support we can during your term of office. Brother Dick Naegel won out as vice president, over his three opponents. Brother Weisenborn was re-elected as treasurer with no opposition, likewise Brother Bill Mittendorf as recording secretary. Brother Leibenrood won over his adversary by a large majority. And, boys, we had a full field for business agent, with four aspirants of which Brother Harry Fitzpatrick led the field. This retires Brother Joe Cullen who has served in this capacity for many years with the exception of two terms when Brother Voellmecke acted in that capacity. Our sick committee was again headed by Brother Schweppe while Brother Dan Johnson retains the position as foreman. Leo Becker and Johnny Cox will continue to collect the shop reports and act as inspectors. Brother Goebel was elected as a two-year trustee, while Charles Foster will be sworn in as three-year trustee. Executive board will find Brothers Marty Crawford, James Donaldson, Bill Jensen and Rabanus on the roll call. Examining board of wiremen will consist of Brothers Ben Jansen, Carl Goetz and Eddie Quinn, while the fixture hangers examining board will find Brothers Charles Foster, Harry Walthers and Charles Hatke in attendance. Brothers Frank Guy, Mittendorf, Fitzpatrick and Voellmecke led the ticket for delegates to the convention.

Brothers, one of the foremost pieces of news that might interest those of you who may have read of a so-called big building campaign in this city is the warning that you must not believe all you read about so much work going on in this city at the present time. Some highly inspired reporters on the daily papers must have needed some copy to fill in their paper so they sat down at the desk and rattled off their dream of an awakened city, painting the picture so that there would be an influx of labor in all classes to this city. Now, I wish to again repeat my statement to you in the May issue of the JOURNAL and again say to you that this happy working condition does not exist at this time nor will it exist for some long time to come. It can not exist and have about one-third of our membership waiting patiently since last November for any kind of a job to spring up so they might make

a few nickels. This statement is straight from the shoulder and you can take my word that it is the truth, so don't come to Cincinnati with the expectation of working. There are some fairly good sized jobs coming up in the next couple of years, but Local No. 212 will be exceptionally fortunate to have its members working even through the busiest time of this proposed work. Again, let me caution you to stay away unless you have train fare home. If the time comes that there is a shortage of help in this locality, I will be more than glad to advise of the fact.

Another matter of importance has not been settled as yet. We presented our demand for a five-day week with an increase in pay of 12½ cents an hour. This matter should have been settled by June 26, but was postponed until July 1, so in a couple of days we will know the result of our wait. Will let you know how we turn out in next month's news.

Inasmuch as this communication has been held up the limit so as to give you the latest low-down, we are in a rush to get this to Washington so will dead-end for this time so as I can follow up a clue as to who started this bunk about prosperity.

NICK CARTER.

#### L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

Our annual election of officers passed with little commotion and no blood shed and with the following results:

President, Brother Sheldon; vice president, Brother Boon; recording secretary, Brother Maus; financial secretary, Brother Lewis; treasurer, Brother Gill; first inspector, Brother Goldsmith; second inspector, Brother Graham; foreman, Brother Edline; business agent, Brother Van Es; trustee, Brother Sheldon; press secretary, Brother Woodhull; delegates to Topeka Federation, Brothers Goldsmith, Dowling, Woodhull; delegates to Topeka business council, Brothers Dowling, Goldsmith, Graham; executive board, Brothers Sheldon, Boon, Goldsmith, Henshaw, Dowling.

Brother Henshaw showed a lot of strength in the race for president but it was found out later that his strength was more apparent than real. Bill Dowling, his manager, is boss of the first ward and Bill was doing some hard and effective work on his gang. We hardly know whether the bay rum was used externally or otherwise.

For once practically every member of No. 226 has had a job at the same time. Owing to the efforts of our business agent the Sears-Roebuck job was fared up, placing five or six union men where the other kind had been before and this coupled with our usual or unusual spring work helped a lot.

The plumbers, the printers and many other crafts have a picnic for themselves, their families and friends as well as the contractors. Now come the wiretwisters with a like desire to enjoy themselves together in picnic fashion and the last Saturday afternoon in July is the date. The committee, Brothers Dowling and Boon, have taken it upon themselves to provide the food, ably assisted by a dollar from each member. This dollar is payable whether you attend the party or not.

The executive board has decided to raise our dues to \$3.50 per month which is probably the cheapest dues in existence for the values received, but some Brothers are mortally hurt by the action and as usual they are the Brothers who are receiving the most from the union and doing the least for it, but that is true of every organization I guess.

J. R. WOODHULL.

Of course you never make the mistake of buying non-union goods; it's always the other fellow who does this.



**L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.**

Editor:

The attendance at our last regular meeting was rather above the average. The roll call book revealed that 60 members were present, which is about two-fifths of the total membership.

The successful organizing of the inside wiremen and the securing of a closed shop agreement with the electrical contractors have injected new pep into the organization and at every meeting now we have new members being initiated and applications coming in. The demand for journeymen linemen exceeds the supply.

Brother Morrison, business agent of Local No. 213 from the mainland, was present and was of marked assistance to us in untangling a knotty problem which threatened to break down some of our hard won conditions.

Brother Reid has held the dual position of business agent and financial secretary for many years and his duties have increased to such an extent that he felt justified in gently intimating that a raise in salary would be greatly appreciated. The local responded by promptly voting him a 100 per cent increase and this quick action brought a smile to his careworn face that reached around from ear to ear. The local also procured him a new typewriter to take the place of the old one which is of the "Helen Hunt" variety. The new typewriter has the latest telepathic feature and works thus: As the words are formed in the brain of the operator they are transferred along the nerves to the finger tips whence they are guided by a telepathic wave to the correct keys and the writing becomes merely automatic, so Brother Reid will have no excuses now.

The old typewriter has been turned over to the press secretary and if he and Helen can't get a letter in the WORKER at intervals it will be because the Editor can't read Helen's hieroglyphics. The local has noticed with concern that Brother Reid's health is none too robust and have been urging him repeatedly without avail to take a trip to Jordan River, thinking that a change of air might be beneficial. At last he consented to go and a sigh of relief was heard all over the hall from the anxious Brothers.

The demand for electricity has increased so rapidly of late years that everywhere companies are competing with one another to gain possession of water power sites. We have an example of this on Vancouver Island.

In competition with other companies the B. C. Electric Ry. Co. of Victoria has applied to the Provincial Water Rights Board to develop power from the Campbell River Falls.

The estimated output of the Falls is 90,000 h. p., and to reach Victoria would necessitate the building of a transmission line 170 miles long. The time is fast approaching when the present output of the B. C. Electric will be taxed to its utmost and it is imperative for them to secure and develop other resources for future requirements. Among the applicants this company is the only one having a signed up, closed shop agreement with the I. B. E. W., consequently Local No. 230 felt quite justified in passing a resolution endorsing their application. The Building Trades Council also passed a similar resolution.

If this company is successful in obtaining this power site there will be a great increase in the demand for union labor and with the added increase in her membership, Local No. 230 will be no mean outpost of the I. B. E. W.

There is a tendency among the younger generation of linemen to sneer at the old-timers and say that they didn't know what

**ATTENTION**

**Copy for the September number must be in our hands several days earlier than usual, preferably by August 15th.**

**This is to be the Special Convention Number and we will have to close our forms earlier.**

linework was, but I notice that there has been no contradiction to the claim of Brother Jack Cameron to the world's record in the fast climbing contest, made at Nahant Beach, Boston, about 1904. The young hikers say they don't do such foolish things now which after all is but an evasive way of admitting that they don't possess the requisite skill and courage and that the romance and daring of the old days is dead.

It is fine to ride across the continent now in a luxurious automobile but it was the old timers with their covered wagons and with rifle in hand who first crossed the plains and blazed the way.

Nuf sed for this time.

• SHAPPY.

**L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor:

Now kindly hold the wave for a few moments ladies and gentlemen, and you will hear the regular broadcast from Station I. B. E. W. (245) announcing. The number will be a calliope solo by the Duke.

The sun in this jurisdiction is just passing from behind a cloud and the storm that threatened for six weeks is history and those who threatened us with balmy weather are now considering other methods of attack. We, in Toledo, have always had to fight a large body of open shop agitators. The M. and M. and different open shop associations camouflaged behind various trade names like luncheon clubs or any other club, but now a different open shop group has tried to establish themselves in a garden of roses.

A very small group of men, working at the craft side by side with the members, have got tired of waiting for Local No. 245 to get them more money through the channels of collective bargaining, so they formed a legion of their own, captained by a man whose winning smile and pleasant personality has won him several promotions over men with seniority. These men had over half of the men here believing that they were going to get a 40 per cent increase at once and some thought that they were already working on the new scale. Meetings were called during working hours of non-union men to meet and discuss the possibilities of getting a raise. Several of these meetings were held and after every meeting the report came back through unofficial channels that the men were going to get a 40 per cent increase, starting at once. Whether they expected the members to drop their cards at once and come over and pat them on the back is uncertain but, anyway, some got uneasy and lax on the meetings and their dues, and wondered why, after they had been trying for a year to get a raise, that this gang could step right into the office and immediately get a 40 per cent increase. But by playing the game as it was pitched and with the aid of our International Office, it was pinched in the bud. The 40 per cent did not materialize, and

if it was intended that the members of Local No. 245 should quit the local and holler hurrah for them, then that, too, was a disappointment. And now some of the non-union men who were on that committee and some who were not on the committee, yet do not put any weight to the wheel on unionism, are attempting to talk to groups of union men and attempting to stir up trouble in the form of Local No. 245 calling a strike. They claim that that is the only way to get more money in Toledo.

Isn't it funny that these men who have not carried a ticket for years should want the union men to tie up the job to get them more money? Why do they think all of a sudden that through organization there is a possibility of getting a raise for them? And why should they expect that we are interested in what they receive for an hour's pay? They do not pay dues in any organization; they are satisfied to remain outside, but when they fail as individuals then they seek the aid of the local, from the outside, of course, and want us to strike.

If this amuses some you can take time for laughs. It shows that they see strength in unity but yet they are not breaking any records asking for or filling out applications and seeking our help through our regular channels. Rather than to see a raise come that way I would by far rather see all negotiations stop where they are and continue as we are until they come with us and seek aid with an organization back of them. What has taken a score of years to establish they would have sacrificed in one year and that could only mean one thing and that is that one individual would benefit after a short period of prosperity.

The members of Local No. 245 have been very patient in waiting over a year for some sort of a satisfactory settlement of a wage dispute pending since last June and if at this time the men not affiliated with organized labor could show that they can get a raise that would surely prove to some of the weaker sisters that the company is not so willing to deal with organized labor, and if they are not so willing to deal with union labor then the man or body of men that breaks up such a union surely would be putting flowers in their lapels and callouses on their back from being patted. So, men, think this over and don't take every smile from the unorganized man for a greeting always. It may be just an attempt to gain your confidence for some future committee. If they wanted to help you in any way they would don the button that has gotten and retained the present conditions that we now enjoy instead of going around trying to stir up a strike which the union is opposed to at this time. If you as an individual think that they do you good and are willing to help you you are right in entertaining them as guests in your home, but if you believe as I do, then you can see that through your confidence they can profit for themselves.

Several new members have come to carry the load of those who are not shoving, among them a handsome Swede named William Daugherty, a little chap of 250 pounds, and a possessor of a smile that never wears off, and the flappers around Idaho and White Streets will have to seek other entertainment on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month for their Beau Brummel and handsome boy friend, Arnold Gregoire, has thrown his lot with the rest and joined the organization that his father has been a member of since he chewed 10-cent beefsteak with his own teeth. Arnold is following the steps of dad. It is a blow to the young ladies,



but twice a month won't hurt them to go with some one else. My number can be found in the book, girls.

George Leck and William Bridges both passed the cigars this month; daddies, both of them. The mothers and their daughters are coming along fine at this writing. Eber Hazen finally got a new car. After trying to sell his Ford to Henry himself as an antique he finally made a deal with the Pontiac Company and now drives one of their cars. But "Whitey" still owns the Ford.

Chester A. James finally got tired of wearing holey socks so he has taken for himself a wife. He says it is warm weather now and he don't need any socks. Congratulations, Mrs. James!

William Hill, of the transformer department, better known as 105, has been promoted to be the chief information clerk concerning transformers and sub-stations. This job also includes general utility work, inspecting and repairing, rebuilding and assembling transformers.

Our new vice president, installed this month to occupy the chair vacated by Brother Arthur Cranker, by resignation, is none other than Providence H. Buttermore. Get that Providence? The H stands for Harrington. Write that out.

Here is my new mailing list for this month: Chas. A. Ayers, 1905 Locust Street, Toledo, Ohio; Chester James, changed from 2002 Madison to 1410 Prouty Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; Harry Hoover, 1035 Vance Street, Toledo, Ohio; William Daugherty, 830 Woodland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; Edward Ziemkiewicz, 3208 Maple Street, Toledo, Ohio.

This brings our broadcasting to a close; goodnight everybody!

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

I see where the electrical workers of Portland, Ore., have gained a wage increase in their new agreement with the Portland Electric Power Company. Congratulations to our Brothers in Portland! We of Local No. 292 are hoping for a raise in the very near future, in fact should have had it long ago. So far it has been only a hope, and hopes won't buy the baby shoes, but then the working class is (or should be) used to living on hopes—hopes that are never anything but hopes—hopes that begin as hopes and end as hopes, or as bitter disappointments. Yes, we of this working class, form the major portion of that part of society whose lives are made up of disappointed hopes, desires unfulfilled and faith shattered by broken promises. We build the mansions and walk out of them. We build the jails and walk into them. Those few who own a home of their own, pay their taxes to the last penny while the real propertied class dodge most of theirs. We are fined or jailed when we have broken no law while they break the laws with impunity and go scot free.

Quoting Mr. W. R. Hearst in his reply to President Hoover's address on law enforcement at the Associated Press luncheon in New York, Mr. Hearst says: "Law enforcement machinery should be respected, but how can it be respected when the head of the machine tells the law enforcement officers that the recent liquor law must not be enforced against all the community, but only against part of the community, must not be enforced in all cases, but only in some cases?"

"How this decision shatters the foundation stones of the republic!"

Not at all, Mr. Hearst, for if that sort of law administration shatters the foundation stones of the republic, they were shattered

long ago far beyond the possibility of further damage. Why, that sort of law administration has been common enough in the application of the Sherman anti-trust law, of the anti-gambling laws, of the Volstead law and numerous others, to say nothing of the way the injunction has been abused by the courts, and why should the Jones law be any exception? Of course, when that official, whom Mr. Hearst calls, "the head of the machine," brazenly stated the case in that way and publicly, he instituted an innovation which even the novelty of its candor could hardly excuse its undiplomatic bad form. He didn't play the game according to the rules, for the rules of the game are that "the cat must not be let out of the bag" so to speak. Such statements should be made in such a way that their meaning is so concealed in a mass of legal verbiage that only the ultra initiated can get an inkling of what it is all about. But this man has incautiously exposed the "whole bag of tricks" so that the entire "common, vulgar public" are able to see the point. That is the only point of departure from the usual method. As far as the application of partiality in the enforcement of the law, it has always made a difference "whose bull was gored."

This is no idle prating, no bombastic stringing together of a lot of cant phrases. The number of instances and examples of inequality before the law are legion.

Times innumerable have the courts, high and low, handed down the decision that class legislation was unconstitutional, and yet right here in the state of Minnesota we have a law that punishes anyone who issues or tenders a worthless check for the payment for merchandise; yet imposes no penalty for the issuing of a worthless check in payment for labor.

Again, one of the federal banking laws (the McFadden law) plainly forbids any national bank to operate branch banks in a state that does not permit state banks to do so.

State branch banks are not authorized by the state of Minnesota. I quote this from the Minneapolis Labor Review of June 7.

Quoting further, the Northwestern National Bank operates several banks besides the main bank on Marquette and Fourth Streets.

Three of these it calls offices. They are not banks according to the Northwestern National Bank. They are just offices.

However, in these offices are carried on all the functions of a bank, advertisements (of the bank) list all these offices together with four other Northwestern banks and the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. Will anyone question that they are part and parcel of the Northwestern National Bank?

We understand the claim is made, by the bank, that these are not branch banks because they have been incorporated and chartered separately. That they are chain banks. Could any subterfuge be any thinner?

There is a well established principle of law that what the law forbids being done directly cannot be done indirectly. Why is this principle of law not enforced against what are in reality branch banks of the Northwestern National Bank?

This is the same Northwestern National Bank that the building trades locals are having the big fight with on account of it building its new building with scab labor, and for which scab labor, the city of Minneapolis has given it an over abundance of police protection. Notwithstanding which fact, the bank had the nerve, some time ago, to ask for the additional protection of state troops, which they failed to get. Evidently the governor could not see the point of unnecessarily inflicting the hardship of martial law upon the citizens of Minneapolis just to

satisfy the whim of even a big banking corporation.

But the point is, as the Labor Review aptly puts it, that, "It (the bank) wants everything the law can give, but it seeks to evade the laws of the very government of which it asks protection."

But this lack of sincerity is not confined to the enforcement of the laws. It permeates all the functions and institutions of society, and it is individual as well as social. We, as individuals and as social groups, practice hypocrisy and "buck passing" almost from the cradle to the grave.

We preach and teach by word of mouth, though seldom by example to our children, certain high moral tenets regarding honesty, truthfulness, uprightness and straightforwardness, and yet if we would be honest and truthful and straightforward with our children, we would tell them what we ourselves show, by our every day actions, that we are well aware of, viz., that if they, at all times, practice these virtues, that they will be utter and complete failures whether in holding a job under someone else or in running a business of their own.

Now this state of affairs, to me, seems serious, and it seems to be indicative of one of two conclusions, either our code of morals is antiquated and needs to be brought up to date and more in accord with our modern state of civilization, or there is some basic and ruling factor in our modern social system of so-called civilization, that is so inherently malignant that it has permeated the whole of our modern social structure with its evil influence or it may be that both conclusions are more or less true.

The facts are there for anyone to see regardless of what the cause may be. The results are bad and growing worse and it appears to me to be one of the serious problems of life which is loudly calling for the application of man's intelligence to find a solution.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

I was sure pleased when I read the itinerary of the big convention special and that this burg is on that schedule, and you can be assured of a grand welcome to the Sunshine City. Florida possesses sunshine, soil and water in an abundance and with a diversity and a combination of natural advantages that is unmatched on any other spot on earth. Florida's natural advantages to a considerable extent are generally known. Yet their real tangible value to the economic welfare of the state is too seldom realized and are only just beginning to be utilized. Florida's unfailing, life-giving sunshine, aside from its health advantages, provides a year-round growing season. The state is fertile soil, grows an unequalled variety of plant life and covers a wealth of rare minerals. Its plentiful waters add life to its soil and abound with an endless variety of fish and sea food. Florida deposits of phosphate, one of the most essential minerals for plant and animal life, are the most extensive in the world. Florida is second among the states in the production of naval stores and is one of the nation's greatest lumber producers. No other state equals Florida in the production of grapefruit and celery. Sixty-one per cent of the country's peppers, 57 per cent of its eggplant, 24 per cent of its tomatoes, 21 per cent of its watermelons, and a large percentage of many other fruits and vegetables come from Florida. During its 10 month shipping season each year Florida sends out nearly 100,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables, or an average of eight solid train loads per day. The Sunshine State



ships one-tenth of all the fresh fruits and vegetables marketed in the United States. Yet, the land now under cultivation in Florida amounts to only one-half of one per cent of the crop land of the entire country.

The growth of the state's agricultural importance is evidenced by the fact that since 1922, the average value of Florida farm land has increased from \$64 to \$100. No other state shows an increase that is even half as great. Today the progress in farm development in Florida is greater than ever before.

A rapidly growing highway system is opening up new territory and making it more accessible to markets. More land is coming under cultivation and more and more people are realizing the unequaled advantages Florida offers. That is one big reason why I am here. They can have all the machine business they want, but I like my chickens.

I suppose I will have to tell you folks how some of the boys are getting along. Brothers Reisin and Borstell are going to the convention and that's that. Pop Freeman is doing a little now and then for Gordon of the Southern Electric. Fred Loll is making these movies say things and the job on the Alcazar is a good one. Banks is walking around the city hall with a cigar in his mouth looking for an opening. Leuth is chauffeur for the rest of the help at Hollowells, and the rest of the bunch are either fishing or holding down the green benches. The most we get out of life is what we do for others, so demand the label.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

The good old summer time is again with us and all the Brothers have employment. The dog and horse races are again in full swing. A few of the Brothers are getting their fishing tackle in shape.

The Evans-Weller Zinc Company are using about 35 wiremen and this is the largest job on Local No. 309's hands at present. The shops are also employing the usual number of wiremen and the general outlook for the summer is fair. No power house work has developed as yet in this district.

For those that do not know, I wish to state that East St. Louis is in the state of Illinois and not in Missouri. The St. Louis papers often lead one to believe that this city and airports are part of St. Louis.

Parks Airport just below East St. Louis, in Illinois, is growing quite rapidly and their increased business has caused them to do considerable construction work. The Gardner air races will start from there on Decoration Day. Work on the new commercial airport, owned by the Trans-continental Air Transport, Inc., has started on a tract of about 600 acres of land, also just below East St. Louis, in Illinois. So Brothers, when you use the air rail route for crossing the country you will be very close to us.

Brother Ed. P. Doyle has blossomed out with a new green coupe. He is now working on a radio device that will drive his car home. I will send his picture as soon as they are developed.

At our next meeting, officers and delegates to the convention will be nominated. Here's to the lucky boys that make the trip to the sunny south.

The publicity given the five-day week movement in the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS takes up no small space and members of Local No. 309 are more than delighted to observe the ever-increasing list of local unions enjoying the same. In view of the fact that Local No. 309, if not the

### Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Union



SOME FACTS, BY F. J. SELKE, L. U. No. 353

The Royal York Hotel, which has just been opened in Toronto, Canada, is owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The building is situated on the site of the old Queens Hotel, just opposite the new Union Station, consequently though a new building it will be backed up by the traditions of the famous old hotel which in years gone by was the scene of some of the most vital gatherings pertaining to the welfare of Toronto and Canada as a whole.

The Royal York is the largest and finest hotel in the British Empire, and in the writer's humble opinion has few equals anywhere on earth. Situated in Toronto, known all over Canada as the centers of social and business activity, the new hotel will house thousands of visitors from the United States and all the world from now on, adding comfort to the stranger within our midst and ever standing out as a splendid structure which was built entirely by organized labor.

Space does not permit me to give all the details of this magnificent structure, so I will give our readers the high lights of the electrical installation.

First and foremost, of course, comes the fact that the job was handled from beginning to end by members of Local No. 353, and not one iota of electrical work in this building was done by any but loyal members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Five tons of copper buss bar were used in the erection of the switchboard. One hundred and fifty miles of rigid conduit of various sizes were installed in the job. Three thousand four hundred outlets are situated in the structure, thirteen hundred of these being fixtures also installed by Class "A" men of our local. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of telephone wire and six thousand feet of signal cable were used in the room to room connections and so on.

The Canadian Comstock Company were the electrical contractors on the job and their tender called for the following details of installation:

Complete lighting wiring.	Complete power wiring
Fire alarm system.	Maids call system.
Maids indicating system.	Watchman's clock system.
Miscellaneous bell signal system.	Radio and public address system
Electric fixtures.	Telephone wiring.
Main switchboard.	Stage switchboard and dimmers.
Electric clocks.	Flood lighting of building.

Brother Ted Shortt was job steward on this job which employed an average of seventy members for a period of one year. To the everlasting glory of Brother Shortt, I am pointing out once again that every bit of the above work was done by our boys, at the regular rate of Class A wages and this should convince every one of the wonderful power of organization as depicted in the I. B. E. W.

We are not going to boast as we realize there is much still to be done, but in view of the fact that three or four years ago the boys were working for just whatever they could get and all the cushy jobs were in the hands of cheap men, and all of this the result of an earlier split when the boys were fooled by the tantalizing bait of company unions and self-governed organizations, I am pointing out to one and all that the only thing to do is stick by your local, fight for it, and good conditions are bound to come.

Ed. Forsey and Ab Oecomore were Brother Shortt's lieutenants on this job and I can imagine what a fine time any one would have pulling off anything shady on this eagle-eyed trio.

In conclusion I might say that in October of this year, the American Federation of Labor is holding a convention in the Royal York Hotel, when many of our readers will have a chance to view the building for themselves as well as try a sample of Canadian hospitality as extended to our Brothers across the line.



first union to have the five-day week effective, was surely the second or third to benefit, please let us get in on this publicity with special mention, for if this list is not soon corrected we, as pioneers, will be listed as followers, which is resented by a great many Brothers of this local union.

Following are results of our local union election of June 20, 1929:

President, Brother Frank Foree; vice president, Brother Charles Herron; recording secretary, J. B. Nugent; first inspector, Brother E. H. Kuehn; treasurer, Brother J. W. Aines; financial secretary and business agent, Brother A. B. Touchette; foreman, Brother M. Nichols; second inspector, Brother John Taylor; executive board, Brothers C. H. Blackman, B. H. Boskamp, A. J. Frey, T. W. Lonergan, W. F. Rainage and L. Ritter; examination board wiremen, Brothers A. P. Dohl, M. Kehoe and F. Rauch; examination board linemen, Brothers C. H. Blackman, J. Costello and M. Nichols; grievance committee linemen, Brothers J. Costello, H. E. DeVore and L. Ritter; trustee, Brother George Bowler; press secretary, J. B. Nugent; delegates to convention, Brothers E. P. Doyle, Frank Foree, T. W. Lonergan and W. F. Ramage.

J. B. NUGENT.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Do not know as I should have ventured to again trouble you this month except for one thing. In the roll of honor in this issue of the JOURNAL, I find that No. 323 is missing. I mean the list of those locals whose members enjoy the five-day week. Just about a year and a half ago, we convinced our contractors of the justice and equity of this plan and it went into effect without any squabble or fuss. It has worked well and at the present time, do not know that there is a single contractor who would wish to return to the 44-hour basis.

Answering the scribe of No. 948, who asks in relation to the Chamber of Commerce would say that we believe it is the proper thing to do. For several years, our local, as well as other unions, has been a member of our Chamber of Commerce and it has had a most salutary effect. It works both ways, of course. It gives our unions an idea at first hand of the civic needs of the municipality and the possibilities of co-operation for the realization of those needs. It gives the merchants and professional people who have frequently dominated these organizations a knowledge of the real interest that working people and especially union workers take in development of our cities. Our representatives have voice and vote and their remarks are given weight as well as those of any others. They are frequently on the important committees and an integral part of the Chamber.

We have had an election of officers and much the same gang will serve the local this year as last. Most of our men are working part time with some work in sight but nothing that will tax our membership to keep ahead of. See you in Miami if you get there and I do, too.

V. P. HUSSEY,  
The Prophet.

#### L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, it's an ill wind that don't blow somebody good and judging from the wind that blew me back from California to Nevada after a three months' stay to get over the flu it sure must have been a hurricane to get me over the Sierra Nevada

mountains. As usual, on arrival, I wanted to know what the local had been doing and what happened while I was away. Well, the local is still in existence, showing that economy can be practiced by doing away with a vice president and press secretary and electricians in this part of the country are becoming down right lazy from the looks of things as they were all set to go for the five-day week.

We called a special meeting and that means the saving of five iron men if you answer your name at roll call; if you don't answer your name its five dollars for the privilege of silence or absence, and judging from the total receipts of the evening, this local is no deaf and dumb asylum or home for cripples. The boys turned out 100 per cent for to vote their laziness and some of them were too lazy to vote with the usual voting sign and the five-day week went over with a bang.

The bosses all realize that this gang slip a gear in their propeller on a Saturday morning and the strain of having to unpack and pack a tool bag for less than a day's work was telling on the boys' nerves, that it was possible the state's compensation rates might be raised so they greeted the five-day notice as a cut in overhead and now electricians can be found on Saturday wandering all over the city dressed up like Sunday and some even going so far as the church door.

The ladies registered very strongly against the five-day due to the old man getting in the way of brooms, bathtubs, kids and insisting on having a complete change of clothing Friday night instead of Saturday and came home late with a herring or pig's foot and a couple of bottles of home brew and kept the neighbors awake who are unfortunate enough to have to work on Saturday.

One of the gang said he was going to spend the week end at his mother-in-law's and came back on the job Monday morning and wanted to call a strike for seven days a week with no raise in pay, and said he came back on the job to rest up as she worked him to a fare-thee-well on the strength of the argument that a man working five days ought not to be so tired that he couldn't do something around the house. But taking everything into consideration the five days' plan has worked out to perfect satisfaction of all crafts in Reno and the building trades here.

Weather conditions have retarded the building somewhat and while the boys have not got down to pooling tobacco money as yet, they are looking forward to a full dinner pail in the near future.

Well, Brothers, I guess I will have to say as the old armature winder did when he got married the third time: "She's mighty short for a long splice but if I had the job to do over again I'll give 'er a few turns more and step her up a bit."

P. J. ANDERSON.

#### L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting we appointed our worthy president, Brother MacIntosh, to be our delegate to the convention at Miami.

The building season is in full swing and all our members are working. The business agent has taken a few men from open shops in order to supply the demand of the closed shops and you should have heard the outcry! The result has been that a proposal has been muted to sign an agreement with several of the smaller contractors who are not members of the Builders' Exchange and the closed shop section of the contractors. Coming as it does from the other side it looks like a good thing for us.

The usual poor summer attendance at meetings has started. In some cases this is due

to pressure of work but in most cases I think it is purely disinclination and laziness. Remember Brothers, that it is necessary to deal with some very important matters even in the warm weather.

C. B. FRACKER.

#### L. U. NO. 440, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

As we have been looking over our WORKER and are reminded that the time is nearly here for another national convention it is only natural that we should think of some of the good things that have been accomplished in the last two years and then to think of some of the things that have not been accomplished. We are all proud of our organization and are anxious to see it grow and to be an organization that all will want to belong to.

I have just been looking over the last quarterly report and it is very noticeable the difference paid to some of the old members in pensions, men who have given their money, time and efforts to help build this Brotherhood and now are drawing the huge sum of \$40 per month for what they have put into this organization, while some of the salary and expenses of some of the representatives runs as high as \$423 from February 1 to 14, and any amount of them running over \$400 for the half month. This does not seem quite right to this local.

We are now paying our International Representatives \$400 per month with an allowance of not to exceed \$9 per day for expenses besides carfare. There have been times when we wanted assistance here and have been unable to get it. Now would it not be better to cut this salary to around \$225 or \$250 per month and give us more representatives so we could accomplish more by getting some assistance for the locals now in and to assist in getting more members? Should not the expense be cut to about \$5 per day? If we get men in that have labor at heart they are willing to sacrifice something for labor and then when they have served their time they can retire on the liberal pension offered.

It is a condition that the writer feels should be adjusted. Give the old fellows that have already put in their best, a decent living and a pension without so many strings on it; we are not paying them for something they are going to do but for something they have already done.

We wonder if the other small locals have the same trouble and if so, we would appreciate a letter or an article in this WORKER suggesting some solution to this problem if it is one.

C. B. FRACKER.

#### L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The balmy air of June crept through an open window in our meeting hall and after a suggestion by Brother De Tienne the Brothers reared right back in their seats and decided to answer the call of the wild with a barbecue picnic to celebrate L. U. No. 465's 25th anniversary, June 16, 1929.

The barbecue and celebration were held at Flynn Springs, a wonderful shady nook beside the mountains, 20 miles back of San Diego.

Menu: Barbecue meat, buns, Navy cooked beans, Spanish sauce, potato salad, coffee, lemonade, pop, ice cream with wafers and plenty of good cold almost beer.

President H. H. Leggett made a good speech explaining the purpose of the picnic. The groundmen and truck drivers of the line department were there together with our popular head construction foreman, Smitherman.

The San Diego Gas and Electric Com-



pany co-operated by loaning us some camp equipment and trucks for transportation of supplies. Dr. Richmond, with his first aid tent, treated seven minor injuries, due to the sport events, and we thank Doc. for the aspirin tablets. "Shorty" Walker hit his right eyebrow on a tree. Too many trees. Nat Blood cut his left thumb, but that was while cutting barbecued meat.

L. Kemp, truck driver, drew the lucky number for the grand prize, an Everhot electric cooker.

Brother France Reed's wife received an electric doughnut cooker for throwing a rolling pin the farthest.

Come on out to the coast, Brothers, but beware of the back doors when the wife is home.

Many compliments were handed Brother De Tienne's wife for her excellent Spanish sauce. There was a big electric siren to call attention to events and there was plenty of everything to eat and drink, together with music and dancing. The kids were so full of pop they refused more.

Some picnic! A fine crowd of 350 from 11 a. m. till 4 p. m.

We are all proud of the way the committee and members of 465 stepped out and organized a picnic. Now let's all step right out and do some more organizing. You know an extra one of those small new paper dollars per would help balance the increase in the cost of proper living.

J. F. YOCUM.

#### L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

Several months have passed without Local No. 477 being represented in the JOURNAL. From what I understand through Brother Alvord's letter to me a few days ago the boys must be busy. If that is the case we'll try to see how good this new fountain pen can spell. Brother Alvord stated that all the boys are working. Now that is good news and those boys should be, as they deserve it; a finer group of union men could not be found anywhere and I am proud to pay dues into Local No. 477 and I shall continue as long as I remain in sunny California.

I say "sunny," you see I am a newcomer here and of course I have to say that. We have the kind of weather that is not equaled anywhere. Here we have the middle of June and overcoats are still in use. It's either cold, rainy or foggy; mostly liquid sunshine.

I note Local No. 500 has always found time to send in a letter to the WORKER, but Local No. 60, my old home local, hasn't had a letter in since the last one I wrote last April a year ago. What's the matter, Brothers? Don't be quitters; disregard the threats of your bosses; make and show them the stuff you are made of.

I sort of believe Martin Wright was right when he said, "Monsive, there are two fellows in your outfit who have 'guts.' They are Howry and yourself." Now, Brothers, come out and show them there are more than just two.

Sacramento, as Brother Al Davidson states in his letter, is a closed town; good conditions but very little work. There are 10 to 15 men always on the bench, so Brother Miller tells me. The capital and the grounds are beautiful but a fellow can't eat that. I was up to their meetings and they have quite a good turnout.

I was at the meeting of Local No. 595 and met quite a few of the boys. There is a little work going on here but I understand from "Doc," the business agent, there are plenty of men to take care of the situation.

Quite a bit of work going on at 'Frisco, but I am sure there are enough men in Local No. 6 to fill any need.

I was talked into taking out a withdrawal card, but a couple of months of it convinced me that's the bunk. Even though it cost extra money to pay dues I find it better as I felt like a black sheep without my card. I am back with Local No. 477 and like it better. My reason for not wanting a membership card was that I am not following the electrical trade but am changing records on talkie pictures. I find that work steadier.

Brother Welch, of Local No. 413, is quite a writer and his stuff is always good.

Santa Barbara is quite a pretty little town. I passed through it on my way here from Los Angeles. The only thing that Santa Barbara is sorely in need of is that the traffic rules should be changed before the town is reached from the south. They have a wide boulevard and a cop to every quarter of a block. Eight miles is the speed limit, so one told me when I had to talk like a Dutch uncle to convince him

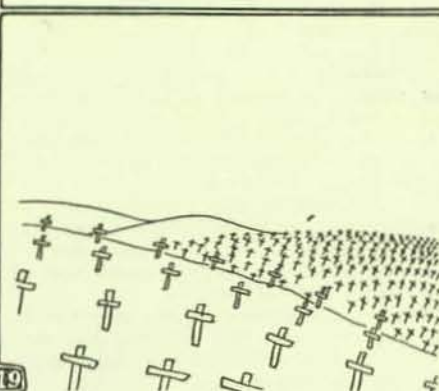
I was going only 10 miles an hour. I believe that's a poor ruling, when right here in Oakland if you can't make 35 on the arterial streets you have to stop.

Local No. 278 hasn't been represented for some time. What's wrong, Hansley?

Hello, Dean, Joe, "Red," etc. I wonder if Jimmy De Hart is still there. He is the kid who told about two men starving to death in Sandwich Island. Some boy, that Jimmy.

For the benefit of any Brother from the east who is anticipating a trip out west in the quest of a job, Brothers, you had better stay where you are. I know it from actual experience some locals out here look at your green traveler, hand it back and give the same story: "Nothing doing here; better try the next town." Not even an invitation extended to try to see what can be done for you. Out of nine months that I have been here I have used my tools only two of them. I know it would have been tough if I hadn't been the possessor of an operator's card, as that is about all that saved my tools and my watch from be-

### "WE"



DRAWN BY ELLISON HOOVER

Courtesy Saturday Evening Post



ing in a pawn shop. No fooling, Brothers, men are plentiful here. The Japs and Chinks have a good foothold in sunny California and if you are fortunate enough to work six months out of the year where you are stick to it.

Well, Brothers, I am not going to tell you just how work is around here as I am not following the same, so with apologies to Brother Sammy McDonald, our other scribe, I will have to say au revoir; in other words, so long. Here is how.

G. L. MONSIVE.

#### L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

In the June number I blew off a lot of steam about the saturation point but found that the Boss was way ahead of me, or else he had the solution and knew about it before I thought of such a thing.

I opened her up and there I found from stem to stern an answer to the saturation point in our trade—the five-day week.

Which only goes to prove we have a lot of good brains in our organization. Anyone with half an eye can see that it will mean four hours per man, or one more man put to work for every 10 men working a 40-hour week, and if that isn't giving everybody a break, what is?

Twenty-five years ago it was the eight-hour fight and they thought we were crazy and now, with the five-day, 40-hour week you don't hear a peep out of them, for everybody is getting all set for it without a struggle.

As yet there has been no talk about the five-day week around this town but it wouldn't surprise me if it were made possible in the near future. Of course, it all depends on the Building Trades Council whether it can be put over or not.

There is one thought that comes to my mind at this time and that is the rate some of the towns are growing, it's almost necessary to have a six-hour day, as I find on my vacation trips by auto that it takes as long to get through a town as it does to travel from the city limits of one town to the limits of another.

Last year in my drive back from Niagara Falls through Erie, Cleveland, South Bend and Chicago, it seemed as though I never left the main street.

Now the ladies! The world surely does move. We should all rise and give a vote of thanks for the women's auxiliaries.

To have them interested to the extent of forming auxiliary organizations means that we are getting somewhere. They are the ones that spend the dough and that give us the "come" and "go" control.

When they begin to take care of our social functions you can rest assured that they are going to be something and that relieves us of at least one worry.

Yours for five-day weeks, bigger and better vacations and a club and rest room in each large town for the touring wire-patchers.

M. E. CUSTIN.

#### L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Injunctions may come and injunctions may stay, but the fixture hanger (here in Detroit) makes progress regardless. "Yes Sir," and if you are in doubt just read the following and then be thankful that you are not a boot-legger or dry agent, but just a good old I. B. E. W. wire fixer. And say, speaking about dry agents, we got plenty of those things up in this neck of the woods. They tell me that our "Belle Isle" was infested with snakes some number of years back and that they got rid of them by turning a lot

of hogs loose on the island. Well, if I owned a lot of hogs, I don't think I would want them associating with the kind of snakes that's infesting the island now.

Well, here's the progress. It is not so much to get all hot and bothered about, but it will suffice to enable some of our worthy Brothers to dash off a few more miles in their cars, in the interests of the bosses. We just signed a 21-month agreement with the bosses for \$1.40 per hour, starting September 1, 1929, and ending May 31, 1930—and \$1.50 per hour starting June 1, 1930, and ending May 31, 1931. It is not exactly what we were out after, but I believe we must give our labor committee a lot of credit at that for getting us this much, due to the existing conditions. They deserve a lot of credit in getting our agreement to end on the 31st of May instead of March 31st, as our former agreements have. I really believe, with a little more persuasion, though, the boys could have gotten this dough for us from the first of July, just as well as the first of September, but it is all over now so why crab about it?

This quarterly dues proposition don't look so good, as I predicted it would not, a few months back, and I look to see it killed before long.

Election of officers is over and I must say that the boys used their heads in their selection of executives for the coming year in the majority of cases. The following are the names of Brothers elected for the coming year or less:

President, Gus Denske; vice president, Gilham; recording secretary, Shorty Thomas; financial secretary, I. Vincent; treasurer, Nieset; business agent, D. O'Connor; executive board, Fernie, Robins, Nieset, Funk and Cook; trustee, I. Fernie; first inspector, McCormick; second inspector, M. Lewis; press secretary, Little me—and for those of you who come knocking at the door, the smiling face of our new foreman, L. Thorne, will be there to greet and examine you.

F. E. ROBINS.

#### L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Our recent election of officers has taken place quietly, no spirited contests being evidenced except for that of treasurer, where Brother A. Ribbentrop lost out by a few votes and a close vote on the executive board. The result of the election will not interest the I. B. E. W. in general but might be of interest to some who have wandered far afield and who still remembers No. 567.

President, Charles Ribbentrop; vice president, T. J. Hennessey; recording secretary, M. M. McKenney; financial secretary, C. A. Smith; treasurer, John Meserve; press secretary, M. M. McKenney; trustee, C. B. Stoddard; foreman, Joseph Ahern; inspectors, J. Joyce and F. Blake; executive board, T. J. Hennessey, E. Cail, H. Pelton, H. Doherty, A. Ribbentrop, J. Meserve, F. Wade, L. Peiffer, E. Searles.

#### ATTENTION

**Copy for the September number must be in our hands several days earlier than usual, preferably by August 15th.**

**This is to be the Special Convention Number and we will have to close our forms earlier.**

Examining board, T. Hennessey, H. Pelton, C. Ribbentrop; C. L. U. delegates, C. A. Smith, Geo. Gillis, W. J. Holland, A. McCann; delegates to building trades, C. A. Smith, G. Gillis, C. Ribbentrop, N. Stroobants, and alternates, J. Meserve, A. W. Mitchell and M. McKenney.

There are so many hydro electric projects in operation and many of tremendous size that perhaps we lose interest in general of their progress so as Dexter Cooper's Quoddy Bay project is a novelty inasmuch as it is tide water, I am offering a little contribution that may be of a more stimulating nature.

#### MAY BUILD COOPER PLANT ENTIRELY ON MAIN SIDE

**Selectmen of Three Towns Get Letters From Federal Power Commission Relative to Land Flowage**

*Special Despatch to The Press Herald*

Lubec, June 21—A new angle of the Cooper Quoddy project was developed this week, when the selectmen of Whiting, Trescott and Cutler, towns adjoining Lubec, received from the Federal Power Commission letters asking if there would be any objection from the towns as such, or from individual land owners in case of flowage of lands arising from the possible construction of a dam at the mouth of Haycock's Harbor, creating a large artificial lake extending back some five to six miles in to Whiting and connecting with the tidal waters at Whiting Basin.

This would be in line with a recent change of plans that have been made tentatively, since the refusal of the Canadian Parliament to allow an extension of time to the Cooper Company.

Under the new proposition, the big hydro-electric plant would be built entirely on the Maine side, starting somewhere about the Indian village at Pleasant Point, with dams crossing the intervening water stretches of tide water between that point and Lubec, holding the inflow of the ocean in Cobscook, Straight and South Bays and flowing it back to connect with a tidal lake made by damming Haycock's Harbor on the ocean front. The artificial lake would flow thousands of acres of waste land and would probably obliterate East Stream, one of the large trout streams, now closed to fishing.

The sentiment in the towns addressed is entirely favorable to the project and as the land in question is largely without value it is thought unlikely that any objection will be raised by any town or individual in case the Cooper Company wishes to use this route.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

#### L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Another month and here it is time for another letter and I can't get a thing out of the old box but static. I believe I must have a fuse out or a short in the upper story. The lights are all out upstairs.

We have our new agreement signed up for the ensuing year beginning July 1. We didn't get everything we asked for, but we got several improvements in our working conditions.

Brother Dan Tracy was with us for a week assisting in the negotiations. We are always glad to have Brother Tracy with us and the contractor's association are always willing to meet him and work with him. He fights fair with them and forces their respect.

We have the five day week in Tulsa now in all building crafts except the bricklayers. Expect to have them before long as I believe they are getting tired of working by themselves on Saturday morning. We have never been able here to get the bricklayers to co-



operate with any craft except the bricklayers. But we must admit that they have their craft well organized. And how do they do it? Through their apprentice system. The young fellows, during their vacations, can't have as much fun laying bricks as they can fooling with wires. Dad is willing for Willie to wire the garage or run in some extra outlets in the house, but build a chimney—I should say not.

I notice our former local Brother Mack Taylor has finally broken out with poetry in Local No. 1141 at Oklahoma City. Well, Mack, you seem to have covered the case very well. Conditions are certainly deplorable there from all accounts. It's a hard matter to organize a city that doesn't want to be organized. I was in Lawton, Okla., the first of June attending the department encampment of Spanish War Veterans, being a delegate to same.

While there, I made the acquaintance of some of the members of Local No. 330 of that city. They are just about 100 per cent over there on electrical work. One out of town non-union contractor came in there to do a new theatre job, but was forced to pack up and leave and the job went to union crafts throughout with Local No. 330 men on the electrical work. They feel that the easiest time to stop anything is just before it starts.

We had an old former member come in on a traveler not long ago. A man who has grown old in the service. He brought his traveler up one night at a regular meeting and the next we heard from him he was working in a non-union shop. Wouldn't be so unexpected perhaps from a new member.

That's some gang of wiremen in the picture of the Atlantic City job. Looks like a national convention group. I think the current issue of the JOURNAL is very interesting, Brother Editor. But some of our regular scribes are still laying out on us. Brother Dukeshire handed me a nice bouquet and I had to pick that month to be absent. But thanks anyway, Duke. You perhaps know what an effort it is to write something of interest each month. Though I must say in all sincerity that your letters are always interesting. Brother Waple's letter on the situation in Minneapolis was also very interesting. You two must be well built above the shoulders. I am glad there is no professional jealousy among the scribes. They all seem to speak well of each other. And why not? That's the spirit of Brotherhood. A boost instead of a knock; a smile instead of a frown. The fundamental principle of organization is the greatest good for the greatest number, not what will this be worth to me.

"We can't all play a winning game,  
Someone is bound to lose;  
Yet we can play so that no one  
Our game may dare accuse.  
That when the last Great Scorer comes  
To write against our name;  
He'll write not that we won or lost,  
But how we've played the game."

—Quoted

With this we will close for the time. See you all next month.

S. A. KING.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Having been a day behind for the last time, I hope I am in time this time with the copy.

Spring has shed her benevolent presence over our section, and farmer and city man, alike, feel perked up.

Week-end parties are everywhere in evidence but some of the boys are not able to enjoy them because the only sizable job in

## Telescopter, Useful Piece of Equipment, Described

By F. E. ROBINS, L. U. No. 514, Detroit, Mich.

### L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

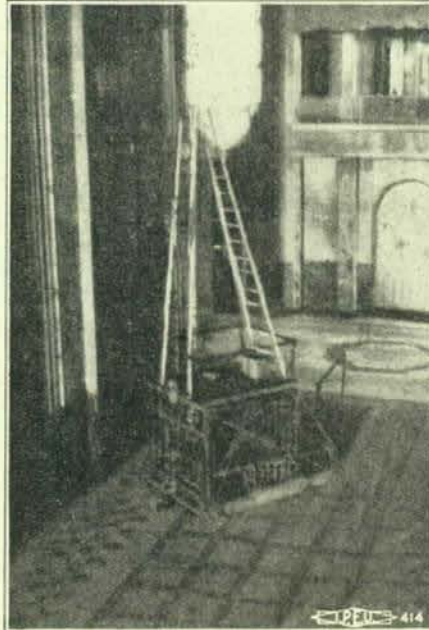
Two snapshots of a "Telescopter" taken in the Fisher Building at Detroit, will here introduce a piece of new equipment.

This apparatus is being used to install the large fixtures in the main arcade. It is a permanent fixture in this building being used in a number of different ways of maintenance. It is being used for cleaning the

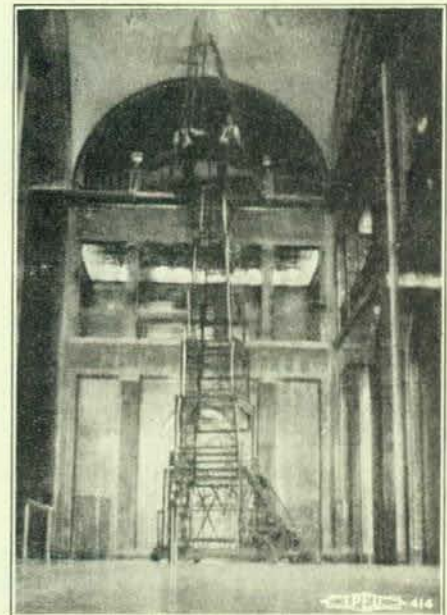
three-horsepower A. C. motor. Can be controlled either from the platform or from the floor.

It rises to a height of about 35 feet. The ladder which you will note is one we roped to the platform to reach a greater height. The platform carrying capacity is 500 pounds. The snap shots were taken by Brother Al Holmquist of Local No. 58, who is by the way, quite an amateur photographer.

As I understand the cost of this scaffold



TELESCOPTER CLOSED



TELESCOPTER OPEN AND IN USE

marble walls, mirrors and also cleaning and relamping the cove lighting. Being the first and only one in our city, and never having seen or read of one before, I thought it might be interesting enough to you and to the members to have it printed in the JOURNAL, if it pleases you, and the space can be spared. One snap shot you will note is of the "Telescopter" fully extended, and the other of it telescoped. It is operated by a series of cables, and powered with a

is about \$3,500, but as you can readily see it will pay for itself in a very short time. This no doubt will be late for the June issue of the JOURNAL, but if interesting enough it would please us to have it printed at a later date. The two monkeys on top of the platform from left to right are Brothers Drew and Robins of Local No. 514.

F. E. ROBINS,  
AL HOLMQUIST,

Local No. 58 Photographer.

some time is giving plenty of red time.

But we all say "rush on," because it has not been too good here this winter.

Election in this local came in June and that is also over.

We changed presidents and vice presidents, having elected Brother J. Alfred Wright president by a comfortable majority.

The financial secretary was returned for his third term and the business agent and treasurer were likewise returned to office.

A new executive board, except for two members, takes the reins for what we hope to be a very prosperous year, although, until they become accustomed to the routine, things will probably move slowly.

A large number of new faces are now seen at our meetings and we hope they will continue to be interested in their own organization to a sufficient extent to continue to lend their support, both in spirit and in truth, as well as bringing the outsiders into the folds of the local.

We are expecting to do some more organization work soon, with the aid of the International Office, and only the best of results

are anticipated.

Work here is good but the outlook is very uncertain for fall.

Considerable debate over a delegate finally ended in the motion to send one.

Movietones and Vitaphones have been installed here in a large number of places, both here and surrounding towns, which gave work to some men, for some time and in one instance the gang travelled about 200 miles on a tour lasting two or three weeks.

Fishing in Michigan is wonderful at this time, so if you Brothers want to spend a nice vacation fishing for trout, bass, perch or any ordinary lake fish we have them here in a good climate for summers and for rest.

Some of our ex-Florida members say this is the best summer place in the country, so "Vacation in Michigan," is not idle gossip nor propaganda, it's facts.

Our local of 50 is in a healthy condition, and, with some of the old "war horses" still in the harness, we hope to keep it so, believing always in unionism and fraternity to keep its standard up and raising that standard whenever and wherever possible.



Well, have a good time on your vacation and I hope to do the same.

H. J. PAGE.

#### L. U. NO. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

This certainly is "shirt-sleeve" weather and a nice cold stein of beer doesn't go bad either.

We are cussing and discussing our wage scale and conditions at our meetings. The wage scale is supposed to come up in July. Our worthy president has appointed a very likely wage committee, every member is very capable. Our meetings are being well attended and all members are doing their best to help the committees.

There haven't been any entertainments and refreshments lately, but it can't be long now.

Work is in fair condition and very warm. Lots of stoves being installed and lots of people migrating. The storms haven't reached us yet and our hi-lines are in good shape. We've had lots of high waters, but so far, not much damage to the electrical service. Our company stock selling campaign is over. The line department went over big. One of the linemen sold so many shares that they promoted him to the up-town big office security department. He has two suits, a new "Phaure" car and a straw hat. Lo and behold he is a "lineo" no more. Here's hoping Brother Anderson makes good for it's most awful warm down here at the warehouse.

We have our construction boss back with us again. He had been loaned to Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Murphy says there are too many miles around Toledo to scoot over in his scooter.

"Stoo" many ice cream socials and festivals to hang lights for and nothing to hang them on. It's very pleasant work if the ice cream is there when you have finished. But! it never is.

Heavy rains have played havoc with these nice hills and land slides are everywhere loosening poles and pulling them down. Several streets under construction and that means poles to be set back. New road houses in every direction and transformers to be set.

Apartments, houses, by the dozens and meters to be installed by two dozens.

The building trades are doing well but there seems to be a man handy for every job.

The gas company has employed several hundred new helpers. We now have natural gas coming from Topeka and Henery L. Doherty and company have bought the local gas company.

There have been three buildings blown to pieces and lives lost in all three explosions. The majority of opinions was that it was the natural gas. A law suit was settled and it

was decided it was the gas, as rusty pipes were found with several leaks in them. The gas company has men all over town testing meters, main leads and everything. The streets are in a turmoil.

The weather is warm and fine. The work is fair and smooth.

Here's hoping every one has a glorious Fourth of July and celebrates our freedom, the foundation of our unions.

RAY EGGERS.

#### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

One can always find in turning over the pages of the monthly WORKER a photograph of some large and up-to-date building, a product of its readers.

We have just topped out a 35-story building in Houston, viz: The Gulf Building, the builder being Mr. Jesse H. Jones, capitalist, who has erected most of the sky-scrapers here, and incidentally made a big city out of a small town. His new building towers all the rest, and in architecture and beauty is probably equal to any in the south; it is a direct indication of the growth of Houston. I am sending you today, for reproduction in your next issue, a photograph of this modern structure, and also a photograph of some of the boys of Local No. 716 who participated in the work.

In accordance with Mr. Jones' usual policy this was a 100 per cent union job. The A. T. Vick Co., consulting engineers, were the electrical contractors. Brother Jack Hill, superintendent for A. T. Vick Co., and Brother Eddie Woods, foreman, are due a lot of credit for the way they handled the work. It was quite a pleasure to work in such harmony, without trouble from any of the crafts.

At our last meeting, Wednesday, May 22, we elected delegates to be sent to the electrical workers convention. Local No. 716 is going to send three delegates. It seems useless to nominate delegates and hold such elections as the same tribe goes every year.

The Brothers here are going to have their annual stag picnic at Galveston, Saturday, June 1. It is to be given by an auxiliary to Local No. 716, of which Brother Art Ellis is the Rajah, Brother I. T. Saunders, Keeper of the Wampus, and Brother Eddie Woods Keeper of the Knobs. A good time is always had at these outings.

Five-work-day-weeks are beginning to look favorable for Houston, but it will be around the first of the year before anything definite is decided. However, we are looking forward to it.

Well, Brothers, I will check out and go home and eat supper and go to bed, so I can

give the boss a good day's work tomorrow.

CHAS. SAXE,

Alias, The Original Oil City Kid.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The program of events for the field day picnic of the Linemen's Union No. 723, in B. E. W., to be held Sunday, August 18, at Franke Park was announced by the committee in charge. The committee consists of Harry Lotz, Chairman, Roy Langstaff, Robert Kronmiller, Guy Hall, George Morrow, Roy McDonald and it is expected that about a thousand people will attend. The outing is open to all linemen and men connected with this work employed by any of the local electrical companies or by companies in nearby towns.

One of the features of the day will be the guy riding events. Two 40-foot poles will be erected and two guy wires, one tight and one slack will be stretched between them. Experienced linemen will give speedy performances of guy riding on these and many thrills should be given the crowd.

The program for the day follows: 8.30 to 10 a. m., baseball; 10 to 11.30, horseshoe pitching; 11.30 to 12.45 p. m., dinner; 12.45 to 1 p. m., clothes pin race for the women; 1 to 1.15 p. m., basket ball throwing for men; 1.15 to 1.25, 220 yard dash for men; 1.25 to 1.35, baseball throwing for women; 1.35 to 1.45 75-foot race with feet bound for men and boys; 1.45 to 1.55, needle race for the ladies; 1.55 to 2.05, three-legged race for men; 2.05 to 2.15, hop, step and jump; 2.15 to 2.30, pole climbing, the fastest time up and down; 2.20 to 2.45, fastest time for arming a pole; 2.45 to 3, fastest time for removing an arm; 3 to 3.15, fastest time for making up a guy; 3.15 to 3.30, handline throwing; 3.30 to 3.45, pole climbing for novices; 3.45 to 4, nail driving for the ladies; 4 to 4.15, guy riding on the tight wire; 4.15 to 4.30, guy riding on the slack wire; 4.30 to 4.45, bean race for the ladies; 4.45 to 4.55, five-man tug-of-war.

Stands will be placed in the park where the pleasure seekers can purchase refreshments throughout the day.

A complete list of donors and prizes will be announced later.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

#### L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I haven't attended the meeting in the WORKER for some time and the only reason is, that I didn't feel capable of competing with the high type of correspondence that we have been getting lately. I swear, these press secretaries are sure getting the writing business down fine. But this, being my last chance, I feel that I have to send in something anyway and next month I hope to see a real letter in from our own Brother Bryant who has assumed my duties.

I have just returned from a little ride over the convention city and I am here to tell you, Brothers, that if you have never been in Tropical America on the lower east coast of Florida, you sure have a real treat coming that is far beyond your expectations, so don't miss the opportunity if it knocks at your door.

There are a great many things that I might write about if I were capable of expressing myself in writing, but as I am not I will shoot a few lines on a subject that I believe is avoided by most of our writers.

In my travels in connection with organized labor in this jurisdiction, I oftentimes find that things aren't running so smoothly, and nine times out of 10 it is the same old trouble year in and year out, not only here but every



CREW ON THE RECENTLY COMPLETED GULF BUILDING, HOUSTON, TEXAS, THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BROTHER CHARLES SAXE.



where I think they have the same story to tell. Now it seems to me that after nearly 45 years that some of the labor ills should have been overcome. Of course, I know that hundreds of them have, but most of our trouble today comes right out of our own ranks, and so I say let's have some discussion on the ills of organized labor. I can see no harm in discussing the subject among ourselves.

Our Building Trades Council is putting on a program to organize the organizations. Sounds funny, but nevertheless there have been too many times that our battles have been lost because we didn't have our own ranks properly reinforced.

I have found a great many ills in organized labor and have spent a great deal of time in trying to find the seat of the trouble and most of it can be traced to poor organization. When we make every member a union member most of our troubles will be over. There seems to be too great a tendency to let George do it and when George gets worn out from worry and trying to conduct the members' business properly without any co-operation from the members, he is discarded and replaced by someone, and he, being new, throws all of George's work in the wastebasket and starts out to make a name for himself and consequently has all that has been accomplished in the past torn up and the local has nothing. This can be remedied by the Brothers co-operating and knowing what is going on all the time and helping their officers run the business instead of depending on them to run it your way without knowing what your way is.

In every local there are always a few Brothers who are always willing and stand ready to do the work, and you will find them doing it because the majority of the members can't be bothered but always find time to find fault the minute they haven't got a job or some other disagreeable thing comes up. The faithful few are then called a ring and are running things for their own benefit. Let me tell you, Brothers, that if there is a ring running your local for the promotion of individual interests, it is your fault and no one else is responsible. If you are willing to let George do it all don't complain about George's methods. Jump in and help him and see what happens.

In the past few months I have had the job of reorganizing our Building Trades Council and have done a pretty fair bit of work. Have all the crafts affiliated but the plumber, and while doing that work I have run on to most of these ills, but from letters in the WORKER and talks with different members, I have heard most all the troubles and it seems to me that organized labor is just as hard to sell the public as ever. Why? Organized labor is big business, isn't it? How far would some of our other big business concerns get employing the methods so commonly used by organized labor? Why is it that we have people today that only know about labor unions from the outrageous reports of the press? It seems impossible that you could find a man or woman that knows nothing of organized labor except what they have read about some strike but it is a fact, so it seems to me, that one of our ills is the failure to acquaint the public with our business. Let us have publicity for organized labor that will teach the public the truth and our sales work will be cut in half.

Have you ever been out of a job and had to watch some cut-throat doing work that you ought to have, work that you could do far better than he could, and did you ever wonder why you were loafing instead of him, and did you cuss the union out and have half a notion to throw your ticket away and help the rat or did you push it deeper in your

pocket and go help the local or go home and let George do it?

Whenever the open shop gets your business you haven't conducted it properly because he has nothing to do with you with except poor business.

Well, Brothers, I have rambled on here a long time but I sure hope to see the day when every member is a union man and organized labor is the demand of every household and business.

EARLE L. WARREN.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I guess I owe the boys an apology for failing to get a letter to the JOURNAL two months in succession. The first month I missed because I was half blind from electric-welding arc. The second month, I suppose, was because of just plain, low-down cussedness.

Anyhow, some of the boys will view it about like the bull did, when a gnat sat on his horn for about an hour, and then said, "Bull, I'm going to leave you now; ain't you glad?"

The bull answered, "If you had kept your mouth shut I never would have known you were here."

We initiated three new members last meeting night. One of them was a former member who dropped out of the ranks, but came back. As a token of appreciation for his "comeback" our president presented him with a package. When he opened the package it contained a pair of dice the size of paving blocks. He rolled them on the floor and "pulled seven." He rolled them again and "pulled seven." Then he discovered that the spots were all fours and threes. How could he miss it?

Our team is always "thinking up" some new stunts for initiations. One of the new

#### GROUP OF HONORED MEMBERS FILE FOR PENSIONS JULY

In accord with the provisions of the Constitution requiring that the International Secretary "shall publish the name of the applicant and the number of the local union of which the applicant is a member in the two issues of the official JOURNAL preceding the next meeting of the I. E. C.," the list making application for the Brotherhood Pension, is herewith appended:

L. U.	Name
3	Acker, Benjamin D.
3	Beile, Charles
3	Huck, Albert W.
3	Hurlock, A. J.
3	Swift, Isaac C.
6	Corrette, Edward
28	Elbert, Adolph M.
134	Dittmer F.
134	Grover, C. H.
134	Heizer, J. W.
134	Loring, H. L.
134	Schroeder, J. L.
151	Schaffer, Wm. M.
151	Sahli, John
151	Sullivan, M. J.
I. O.	Barrigan, Patrick
I. O.	Connelly, John A.
I. O.	Peterson, E. C.
I. O.	Van Male, Isaac
I. O.	Wortman, Frederick

G. M. BUGNAZET,  
International Secretary.

members said last meeting night, after the fun was over, "What happened to me didn't worry me, but they kept me guessing what was going to happen next."

We have a tugboat here from Brazil to tow a target back to that country. She flies a green flag with an orange colored design in the center. One of the boys said, "Hello, there's the Irish flag."

Frank Bannister is back on the job after being out about two years with a lame back. Had to wear a plaster cast for a while.

"Boston" Manley is still out with his broken arm, can't seem to get it set right. The doctors have re-broken it several times.

Dave Parker is back on the job after being out a while with a broken hand.

Hale is still out because of burns from 2,300 volts last fall.

Someone asked me if being an electrician wasn't a dangerous occupation. I told him it wasn't an occupation, it was a disease.

We are having our Saturday afternoons off now—four months of it. As Briggs, the cartoonist, says, "Ain't it a grand and glorious feeling" to hear that whistle blow Saturday noon?

We are watching the JOURNAL every month in hopes of seeing that photo of the Norfolk Navy Yard gang, taken about 20 years ago. Several of the oldtimers have asked me about it. I told 'em 'twas up to you.

AL. SPALDING.

[Editor's note: Of course, we have not forgotten it. It is too good. See it in the big convention number.]

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Now is the time for all local unions to instruct their delegates about the business to be brought before the convention in Miami. Here are three of what I think are the most important measures that should be given much consideration and study: First, the pensioning age should be cut to 60 years; second, the premium paid to the Benefit Association should remain the same and the insurance be increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Also that any journeyman becoming totally disabled should receive the same pension as one who retires for age; third, each vice president should be required to visit each local union in his district at least once a year.

As I am employed in Lansing along with several other Brothers from Flint, it will be impossible for me to give much news from home.

Brothers, think about the forthcoming convention and do something worth while. When that train high balls from your town for Miami be sure to have an instructed delegation aboard it.

Here's hoping for better relations between all local unions, and to get them we must become better acquainted. There's only one way: go to the convention.

K. H. GRIMES.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

A bitter war raged at our last regular meeting. Two Brothers were nominated as delegates to the convention in Miami next September, to wit: J. Horn, our financial secretary, and J. Davenport, a prominent member of our grievance committee. A secret ballot resulted in a tie vote and after a few minutes awful suspense, the chair gave its casting vote in favor of Brother Horn. Brother Davenport was automatically elected as alternate.

I understand that Miami is a sort of a



tropical country, but if it is any warmer there than it has been here for the last few weeks, Miami is not much of a convention city. Anyway, we hope you will all enjoy the holiday and that the energies of the delegates will be directed in the direction of enacting legislation mainly for the benefit of the live members of the I. B. E. W.

To explain a little better. To take care of our dead and their dependents is a very laudable purpose and should never be lost sight of, but supplying the necessities of life and providing a loaf of bread and a job for the living is to my mind much superior. This may not meet with every member's approval, but it is mine anyway, and gentle reader, you will find my name at the bottom of this epistle. If any money is left over and above the fund for which it was created, put it into the old age pension fund. If the old age limit can be reduced from 65 to 60, or even to 55, then reduce it. If any money can be set aside for the care of our totally disabled members, then set it aside. Much comment was made about the I. B. E. W. paying \$1,000 death insurance for 90 cents a month, but the I. B. E. W. has done it. The I. B. E. W. has shattered other precedents in its low rate insurance on extra hazardous workers and there is no reason why the same thing cannot be repeated in the old age pension.

I just heard that Brother Charlie Bulette has started up a fur farm for the purpose of supplying the fur trade with Hudson seal fur. Applications for enough fur to make a coat will be received from the ladies auxiliaries, including Doris the proofreader and will be filled in the order they are received. He already has the nucleus of a large farm in the form of six cats in his back yard. The number has already been known to be increased to 12 on a moonlight night about two a. m.

How about it Charlie?

IRVINE.

## Bathroom Danger Spot

Not many people would deliberately shut themselves inside a closet with a tiger, a rattlesnake and a flash of lightning. Yet prudery has led most men and women into a habit almost equally silly, that of locking themselves in a bathroom full of dangerous articles whenever they take a bath. The fact that a high percentage of home accidents occur in bathrooms has already been revealed by insurance statistics. Now comes Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Hot Springs, Va., with a report to the American Medical Association describing sixteen kinds of bathroom accidents, most of which, by reasonable foresight can be avoided or made less serious in their consequences. The first cause on Dr. Hinsdale's list includes falls into or out of bathtubs or on other slippery places in bathrooms. Another common bathroom danger is that of scalds from too-hot water turned on carelessly or let loose by broken fixtures. Electric shocks from defective wiring constitute another serious danger, since the wet body conducts electricity especially well. Poisoning from the confined fumes of bathroom heaters is common abroad and not unknown here. Baths that are too hot or too prolonged may cause sufferers from some diseases to faint and drown unless rescued promptly. The habit of the locked bathroom usually prevents alarm or rescue in such cases until the victim is beyond aid. The custom of the ancient Romans, who took their baths all together in a great room like a modern gymnasium was not a bad idea, Dr. Hinsdale suggests, not only because of good ventilation but because aid was always at hand in case of need.

## Woman's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 84-613, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

We sincerely extend a welcoming hand to the Tampa Auxiliary and take this opportunity to offer congratulations and good wishes. Our earnest hope is that you preserve faith in yourselves and in the value of your organization. May your membership be increased and may you be blessed with success. Mrs. Lightsey, we enjoyed your letter very much and are glad you have "persistent members" for that is surely the kind we all need. We are looking forward to another letter from you in the July JOURNAL. Let's not feel that we are taking the men's job, perhaps they, too, are interested in our plans and problems, though, so far, they have made no comment on the auxiliary column. That is, not through the JOURNAL.

On the evening of June 8, our auxiliary was hostess at a surprise party given in honor of three of our officers. The occasion was held at the home of our president and was largely attended by the members and families of the auxiliary. Every detail necessary to the holding of a real party was provided by the guests. Several hours were spent in genial conversation and three interesting contests were conducted. Just before dinner the gifts were presented. President Winters received a nicely engraved fountain pen. Mrs. Adair, vice president, received a beautiful mesh bag. Secretary Fant was also presented with an engraved fountain pen. The spirit of the entire evening was fraught with good wishes to these loyal members, who were simply overwhelmed with surprise and appreciation.

By the time this month's JOURNAL arrives our Fourth of July picnic will of course be over and plans for the Labor Day Parade will be well under way. We are looking forward to a great time and will tell you about it in the October issue.

In conclusion, may we invite the opinion of every local correspondent on the auxiliaries? And, of course, we will even appreciate criticism. For what is more beneficial than wholesome, constructive criticism? But don't talk too much for there must be plenty of room left in the JOURNAL for us. Mr. Bugnizet wants a new correspondent each month, so let's not disappoint him, Sisters. Best wishes to everyone for the maximum of health, happiness and prosperity.

MRS. HARRIET M. ELLIOTT,  
Rt. 5, Box 180, Atlanta, Ga.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 177-862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Editor:

This is station L-I-V-E W-I-R-E, Jacksonville, Fla., the women's auxiliary of Electrical Workers Local No. 177 and 862 broadcasting. This being our first time on the air we will tell you a little about ourselves.

We met at the Labor Hall in March and discussed the idea of forming an auxiliary. It was approved by all and the following Tuesday night was set as our first meeting night. On this night we elected temporary officers and appointed a committee to draw up our by-laws. With the most appreciated help of the women's auxiliary of Atlanta, this was completed by our next meeting. Permanent officers were elected the first of April. We know it would be of interest to some to name our officers: Mrs. Charles H. Fannin, president; Mrs. R. Fleming Hemphill, vice president; Mrs. M. C. Driggers, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Kerchain, treasurer; Mrs. C. L. Clyatt, warden, and Mrs. Gormly, conductor.

With these most efficient leaders we know,

we are going to prove helpful to our Brother workers of Local Nos. 177 and 862, and make a wonderful success with our auxiliary.

June 4, we gave Local No. 177 a little surprise following their meeting. Cake, sandwiches and punch were served. Several of their members gave interesting and helpful talks and a most enjoyable reading was given by Brother Massey.

On Monday night, June 24, the auxiliary had the pleasure of meeting with Local No. 177. It was a most helpful and interesting meeting.

A committee was appointed at our last meeting to begin work on our program for Labor Day. We are all expecting a grand time.

We would be very glad to hear from the other auxiliaries.

We are now signing off until next month. See you later.

MRS. R. FLEMING HEMPHILL,  
326 W. 19th St.,  
(Announcer).

## Seaboard Airline Advances

By CHARLES H. BORTON, L. U. No. 732,  
General Chairman, District No. 1

Editor:

Not so many years ago the electrical workers on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad belonged to Local Union No. 84 at Norfolk, Va. We were then and are now nearly 100 per cent members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

We increased in numbers until it was decided that for the best interest of our craft we would organize a local at Portsmouth, Va. This was done and all members working on the Seaboard transferred into Local No. 732 at Portsmouth, Va.

Some few years later our members working in the State of Florida thought it best to have a local at Jacksonville, Fla., to have jurisdiction over the workers in that state. Local No. 862 was granted a charter and all electrical workers on the railroad in that state belong to No. 862.

We have one district on the system that meets each two years, at the same time and place our System Federation meets.

All points on the system employing three or more mechanics are entitled to representation and these representatives are the executive board members of the district. The funds for the district are paid by each local union. Seventy cents on mechanics, 40 cents on apprentices and helpers.

The president of the district acts as general chairman for the workers on the system; at the last convention held in the latter part of 1927, I was elected to serve for two years; at the time I was acting general chairman.

The electrical workers on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad compose a group of men that labor is and should be proud of. They are members of the organization not because it is their moral obligation to uphold the standard of living for their families and themselves, not only because it improves their wages and working conditions, not only because it is the only salvation for the worker, but because they want to do their duty as they see and believe it, knowing that by so doing they will attain the priceless principles that await their endeavor.

The electrical workers on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad wish to convey to each of you who anticipate attending the convention at Miami the latter part of this year that it is the only class one railroad operating in the Florida territory that recognizes and makes agreements with the standard shop craft organizations.

Brethren, let us here register a solemn vow that our organization shall be upper-



most in our minds and heart, let us use every effort to place her in her rightful position, not because it is our duty to do so, but because it is a debt we justly owe, an obligation that we could not shirk if we would and would not if we could.

### Business Could Save Money By More Light

Psychological experiments reported recently to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, by M. Robert Faillie and M. Martinot Lagarde make it possible to calculate how much it costs modern business to shut out daylight by having too few windows in office buildings and to use too little artificial light at night. Americans burn more electric light than any other nation in the world, yet American offices are still not bright enough for best efficiency. The French experiments included approximately 4,000 tests of the speed and accuracy of trained individuals performing simple tasks like striking the proper key of a typewriter in response to a single letter shown as a signal. Taking the average, relatively dim artificial light of the American office as a standard, these tests indicate that the average speed of tasks like typewriting from printed copy would be increased at least 10 per cent by doubling the light, while tasks like the transcription of shorthand notes would probably be speeded up an average of at least twice that much by the same increase of light. Work requiring still more accurate use of the eyes, like bookkeeping, filling out blanks, searching through indices or drafting of any kind, would be still further speeded by plenty of light. With the French experiments as a basis for computation and considering the usual kinds of work done by industrious clerical employees in the average office, it is probable that to double American office lighting for the hours when artificial light is necessary would earn, in speedier work and decreased mistakes, at least ten times the extra cost for electricity.

### Negro Brows Higher Than Whites

That pure-blooded American negroes are highbrows, literally if not metaphorically, appears from the measurements made by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, distinguished anthropologist of the United States National Museum of Washington, D. C., and published by the Wistar Institute. Twenty-five years ago, when Dr. Hrdlicka first went to Washington, he planned to use the large negro population of that city, he reports, as material for measurements of the bodily form of American negroes as compared with whites, with African negroes and with other races. To his surprise, however, he has been able to find only 26 individuals unquestionably of pure negro blood and who were willing to permit the detailed bodily measurements which anthropologists require. Even for this small group the results disclose, Dr. Hrdlicka reports, interesting bodily comparisons with a larger group of white persons of old American stock, whom Dr. Hrdlicka has also measured. One of the differences is that the negro forehead, contrary to popular idea, is even higher than that of the average old American white. This does not indicate, Dr. Hrdlicka is careful to state, any necessary difference in brain capacity or even in the shape of the skull. He believes it due merely to a tendency of the hair to grow a little higher on the foreheads of pure-blooded American negroes than it does on the foreheads of white descendants of the old American stock.

# Special Notice



Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1929.

## TO ALL SECRETARIES:

THE Chicago Convention Committee is sponsoring a special train to Miami and return for the accommodation of every one that can make use of it in their travels to the 20th Biennial Convention.

We extend to every one a cordial invitation to join us wherever it is convenient.

## HAVANA

Of course, every one wants to see Havana before they return.

The Florida East Coast Railroad and P. & O. Steamship Co. will not make a reduced rate for us, but the Clyde Line will provide a fine ship to sail from Miami on the evening of September 13, arriving Havana early morning of September 14, returning leave Havana night of September 16, returning to Miami morning of September 17, at greatly reduced rates.

*All expenses for Havana trip,*  
**\$80<sup>00</sup>**

We must guarantee 350 passengers for the Havana trip to secure the chartered ship.

Will you ascertain at once from the delegates and members of your local, if they will go along with us to Cuba?

We have until **July 15** to notify the Clyde Line whether or not we will have sufficient passengers to secure rates. Enclosed post card for your reply. Please let us know if you **will** or **will not** make the Havana trip with us; we will greatly appreciate an early reply.

Fraternally yours,

Approved:  
G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
International Secretary,  
I. B. E. W.

D. A. MANNING, Secretary,  
CHAS. M. PAULSON, Chairman,  
Chicago Convention Committee



## The Proper Care and Feeding of Your Baby

By J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., Medical Director,  
Union Cooperative Insurance Association

### Rules for Bottle Feeding

Rules must be carefully observed; regularity is very important. The feeding hours should be the same as shown for breast-fed babies under "The Nursing Mother" in the foregoing paragraphs. The milk should be warmed by standing the bottle in a tall pitcher of water as hot as the hands will bear.

After attaching the nipple, the bottle should be held upside down; the hole in the nipple should not be so large that the milk will run in a stream, nor so small that it will not come in drops.

The bottle should be held while the child is taking his food.

A child should not be played with or rocked after feeding.

He should not be allowed to suck on an empty bottle; it should be taken away as soon as emptied.

He should not be allowed to sleep with the nipple in his mouth.

If the baby does not take all his feeding, what is left should be thrown away; never warmed over again for a later feeding.

Unless a child has loose bowels he should be given from one to two tablespoonfuls of strained fruit juice once a day after he is seven or eight months old.

If he is taking boiled or pasteurized milk, the orange juice or the juice of fresh or canned tomatoes should be begun at the sixth month, two teaspoonfuls daily, increased slowly to two tablespoonfuls.

Once a day after he is nine months old, he may be given squeezed beef juice, beef tea or plain mutton or chicken broth with vegetables cooked and strained.

When he is 10 months old he may have the grated yolk of a hard-boiled egg (boiled one hour), a small piece of crisp toast or zwieback or a crust of bread to chew, immediately after his feeding; also one, and after two or three weeks, two tablespoonfuls of strained cereal with some of the milk from the bottle on it just before the bottle is given; and once a day one or two teaspoonfuls of strained vegetables three or four times a week.

At 12 months, he may take his milk undiluted; the strained cereal may be given twice a day and the amount increased.

### Bowel Trouble

A running of the bowels, particularly when accompanied by vomiting, should cause anxiety on the part of the parent. It is a particularly bad sign in hot weather. If at any time, most especially during the summer, a green watery stool appears, or as many as three watery movements occur during a day, call in your family physician at once. He is better able to do something for the baby if called in early than if called late. While waiting for him to come discontinue the milk feedings, if the baby is bottle-fed, and give nothing but boiled water properly cooled, or barley water. Barley water is prepared in the following manner:

### Recipe for Making Barley Water

To make barley water, use 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls of barley flour to 1 pint of water. First add to the flour enough of the water to make a thin paste, and then add the remainder of the water. Stir well and boil 20 minutes; add enough boiling water to make 1 pint.

### Fresh Air

A baby needs plenty of pure air at all times. When the weather permits keep him out of doors as much as possible. When it is too hot, or too cool, to do this the baby should be kept in a well-ventilated room. Even on hot days the baby may be kept in the open air in the cool of the morning and of the evening and during the other parts of the day it may be possible to find a cool spot on the shady side of a broad street, or in the yard or public park. Even in cool weather the baby may sleep out of doors in the carriage, if properly covered. Pure air cannot be obtained indoors unless the house is kept clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated.

### Sleep

A baby needs regular sleep. He should be put to sleep at regular hours each day, and should always sleep by himself, out of doors or in a room with one or more win-



DR. J. ROZIER BIGGS

dows open to the outside air. If he frets or does not sleep, try to find the cause and by removing the cause stop the trouble. Never give a baby soothing syrup or paregoric to quiet it or put it to sleep, unless ordered to do so by your physician.

During the first three months from about 20 to 22 hours of sleep are needed each day. During the remainder of the first year the baby should sleep from 8 o'clock p. m. to 6 o'clock a. m., with not more than one interruption, but he should have a nap during each morning or each afternoon, or both.

### Medical Advice

Your physician can best advise and instruct you as to the details of the care of your baby. The foregoing is merely to help you keep your baby well, but not to take the place of the physician.

Do not take the advice and instruction of chance neighbors and acquaintances. If your baby is sick, call a physician.

**DAVID**

**BREWSTER**

makes LIGHT

---

**SAVE LIFE**

In his youth, David Brewster was a writer and editor, jointly loving literature and science. Intended for the pulpit, he felt better fitted for the laboratory and devoted himself to natural science.

His first great work was the study of light's reflection and lack of reflection when passed at certain angles through one surface to strike another of similar character, as through one glass plate to another. His conclusions added knowledge of vast importance to the modern doctrine of polarization of light. He experimented with the reflecting and refracting powers of crystals, the topaz, glass under compression, and the effect of metals on the light they reflect.

It is strange how a man of such brilliance could hold nearly all his life to the idea that light was not waves, but consisted of minute particles or atoms. It was apparently his idea that light, passing through a substance like glass, was atoms of one kind passing between atoms of another.

David Brewster has made childhood hours happy for many of us by his ingenious device, the kaleidoscope. Surely you have glued your eye to the pin-hole while you tirelessly turned the tube to see the colored beads and tinted glass chips tumble into peacock patterns?

The man who goes to sea in ships owes to Brewster one of his greatest safeguards—the improved lens reflectors installed now in all lighthouses. The old reflector was simply shiny discs placed around the light. Brewster's reflector was a series of rib like lenses, set in tiers, circling the flame, projecting the light with much improved intensity and visibility to far greater distance.

Toward the end, he devoted himself almost entirely to Divine contemplations. He gently passed away the evening of February 10, 1868, whispering "I have had the light for many years, and oh, how bright it is! I feel so safe, so satisfied!"

## Wastes Billions of Horsepower

Every time that it rains Nature wastes enough energy to light the Great White Way for years. The average English rainfall involves, Mr. R. A. Watson Watt recently told the Royal Meteorological Society, in London, a loss of power equivalent to about 300,000 horsepower for each square mile of the country, continuously night and day throughout the year. This enormous energy is supplied, the British expert explained, by the heat of sunlight falling on the sea or on other bodies of water and evaporating the moisture which falls later on as rain. Mr. Watson Watt is more a radio engineer than a weather expert and his purpose in making the calculation was to indicate how foolish is the idea, not yet entirely removed from the public mind in Europe, that modern radio broadcasting is doing harm by causing too much rainfall. The total energy set free by all the European broadcasting stations corresponds, he also computed, to only about one ten-thousandth of one horsepower per square mile of the continent of Europe; less than a billionth of the energy set loose and wasted by the average year's rainfall.

## LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a price that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Flit"—priced **\$10**





"LIBERTY'S A GLORIOUS FEAST"—BURNS

This it was which gave that episode its power of attracting and affecting the thoughts, feelings, actions of so many people otherwise remote. And though Felix was paternal enough to say to himself nearly all the time, "I can't let Nedda get further into this mess!" he was philosopher enough to tell himself, in the unfatherly balance of his hours, that the mess was caused by the fight best of all worth fighting—of democracy against auto-cracy, of a man's right to do as he likes with his life if he harms not others; of "the Land" against the fetters of "the Land." And he was artist enough to see how from that little starting episode the whole business had sprung—given, of course, the entrance of the wilful force called love. But a father, especially when he has been thoroughly alarmed, gives the artist and philosopher in him short shrift.

Nedda came home soon after Sheila went, and to the eyes of Felix she came back too old and thoughtful altogether. How different a girl from the Nedda who had so wanted "to know everything" that first night of May! What was she brooding over, what planning, in that dark, round, pretty head? At what resolve were those clear eyes so swiftly raised to look? What was going on within, when her breast heaved so, without seeming cause, and the color rushed up in her cheeks at a word, as though she had been so far away that the effort of recall was alone enough to set all her veins throbbing. And yet Felix could devise no means of attack on her infatuation. For a man cannot cultivate the habit of never interfering and then suddenly throw it over; least of all when the person to be interfered with is his pet and only daughter.

Flora, not of course in the swim of those happenings at Joyfields, could not be got to take the matter very seriously. In fact—beyond what concerned Felix himself and poetry—the matter that she did take seriously had yet to be discovered. Hers was one of those semi-detached natures particularly found in Hampstead. When exhorted to help tackle the question, she could only suggest that Felix should take them all abroad when he had finished "The Last of the Laborers." A tour, for instance, in Norway and Sweden, where none of them had ever been, and perhaps down through Finland into Russia.

Feeling like one who squirts on a burning haystack with a garden syringe, Felix propounded this scheme to his little daughter. She received it with a start, a silence, a sort of quivering all over, as of an animal who scents danger. She wanted to know when, and being told—"not before the middle of August," relapsed into her preoccupation as if nothing had been said. Felix noted on the hall table one afternoon a letter in her handwriting, addressed to a Worcester newspaper, and remarked thereafter that she began to receive this journal daily, obviously with a view to reports of the coming assizes. Once he tried to break

through into her confidence. It was August Bank Holiday, and they had gone out on to the heath together to see the people wonderfully assembled. Coming back across the burnt-up grass, strewn with paper bags, banana peel, and the cores of apples, he hooked his hand into her arm.

"What is to be done with a child that goes about all day thinking and thinking and not telling anybody what she is thinking?"

She smiled round at him and answered: "I know, Dad. She is a pig, isn't she?"

This comparison with an animal of proverbial stubbornness was not encouraging. Then his hand was squeezed to her side and he heard her murmur:

"I wonder if all daughters are such beasts!"

He understood well that she had meant: "There is only one thing I want—one thing I mean to have—one thing in the world for me now!"

And he said soberly:

"We can't expect anything else."

"Oh, Daddy!" she answered, but nothing more.

Only four days later she came to his study with a letter, and a face so flushed and troubled that he dropped his pen and got up in alarm.

"Read this, Dad! It's impossible! It's not true! It's terrible! Oh! What am I to do?"

The letter ran thus, in a straight, boyish handwriting:

"Royal Charles Hostel,  
Worcester, Aug. 7th.

"My Nedda,

"I have just seen Bob tried. They have given him three years' penal. It was awful to sit there and watch him. He can never stand it. It was awful to watch him looking at me. It's no good. I'm going to give myself up. I must do it. I've got everything ready; they'll have to believe me and squash his sentence. You see, but for me it would never have been done. It's a matter of honour. I can't let him suffer any more. This isn't impulse. I've been meaning to do it for some time, if they found him guilty. So in a way, it's an immense relief. I'd like to have seen you first, but it would only distress you, and I might not have been able to go through with it after. Nedda, darling, if you still love me when I get out, we'll go to New Zealand, away from this country where they bully poor creatures like Bob. Be brave! I'll write tomorrow, if they let me.

"Your  
"Derek."

The first sensation in Felix on reading this effusion was poignant recollection of the little lawyer's look after Derek had made the scene at Tryst's committal and of his words: "Nothing in it, is there?" His second thought: "Is this the cutting of the knot that I've been looking for?" His third, which swept all else away: "My poor little

darling! What business has that boy to hurt her again like this!"

He heard her say:

"Tryst told me himself he did it, Dad! He told me when I went to see him in the prison. Honour doesn't demand what isn't true! Oh, Dad, help me!"

Felix was slow in getting free from the cross currents of reflection. "He wrote this last night," he said dismally. "He may have done it already. We must go and see John."

Nedda clasped her hands. "Ah! Yes!"

And Felix had not the heart to add what he was thinking: "Not that I see what good he can do!" But, though sober reason told him this, it was astonishingly comforting to be going to some one who could be relied on to see the facts of the situation without any of that "flimflam" with which imagination is accustomed to surround them. "And we'll send Derek a wire for what it's worth."

They went at once to the post-office, Felix composing this message on the way: "Utterly mistaken chivalry you have no right await our arrival Felix Freeland." He handed it to her to read, and passed it under the brass railing to the clerk, not without the feeling of shame due from one who uses the word chivalry in a post-office.

On the way to the Tube station he held her arm tightly, but whether to impart courage or receive it he could not have said so strung-up in spirit did he feel her. With few words exchanged they reached Whitehall. Marking their card "Urgent," they were received within ten minutes.

John was standing in a high, white room, smelling a little of papers and tobacco, and garnished solely by five green chairs, a table, and a bureau with an immense number of pigeonholes, whereat he had obviously been seated. Quick to observe what concerned his little daughter, Felix noted how her greeting trembled up at her uncle and how a sort of warmth thawed for the moment the regularity of his brother's face. When they had taken two of the five green chairs and John was back at his bureau, Felix handed over the letter. John read it and looked at Nedda. Then taking a pipe out of his pocket, which he had evidently filled before they came in, he lighted it and re-read the letter. Then, looking very straight at Nedda, he said:

"Nothing in it? Honour bright, my dear!"

"No, Uncle John, nothing. Only that he fancies his talk about injustice put it into Tryst's head."

John nodded; the girl's face was evidence enough for him.

"Any proof?"

"Tryst himself told me in the prison that he did it. He said it came on him suddenly, when he saw the straw."

A pause followed before John said:

"Good! You and I and your father will go down and see the police."

Nedda lifted her hands and said breathlessly:

"But, Uncle! Dad! Have I the right? He says—honour. Won't it be betraying him?"



Felix could not answer, but with relief he heard John say:

"It's not honorable to cheat the law."

"No; but he trusted me or he wouldn't have written."

John answered slowly:

"I think your duty's plain, my dear. The question for the police will be whether or not to take notice of this false confession. For us to keep the knowledge that it's false from them, under the circumstances, is clearly not right. Besides being, to my mind, foolish."

For Felix to watch this mortal conflict going on in the soul of his daughter—that soul which used to seem, perhaps even now seemed, part of himself; to know that she so desperately wanted help for her decision, and to be unable to give it, unable even to trust himself to be honest—this was hard for Felix. There she sat, staring before her; and only her tight-clasped hands, the little movements of her lips and throat, showed the struggle going on in her.

"I couldn't, without seeing him; I must see him first, Uncle!"

John got up and went over to the window; he, too, had been affected by her face.

"You realize," he said, "that you risk everything by that. If he's given himself up, and they've believed him, he's not the sort to let it fall through. You cut off your chance if he won't let you tell. Better for your father and me to see him first, anyway." And Felix heard a mutter that sounded like: "Confound him!"

Nedda rose. "Can we go at once, then, Uncle?"

With a solemnity that touched Felix, John put a hand on each side of her face, raised it, and kissed her on the forehead.

"All right!" he said. "Let's be off!"

A silent trio sought Paddington in a taxicab, digesting this desperate climax of an affair that sprang from origins so small.

In Felix, contemplating his daughter's face, there was profound compassion, but also that family dismay, that perturbation of self-esteem, which public scandal forces on kinsmen, even the most philosophic. He felt exasperation against Derek, against Kirsteen, almost even against Tod, for having acquiesced passively in the revolutionary bringing-up which had brought on such a disaster. War against injustice; sympathy with suffering; chivalry! Yes! But not quite to the point whence they recoiled on his daughter, his family, himself! The situation was impossible! He was fast resolving that, whether or no they saved Derek from this quixotry, the boy should not have Nedda. And already his eyes found difficulty in meeting hers.

They secured a compartment to themselves and, having settled down in corners, began mechanically unfolding evening journals. For after all, whatever happens, one must read the papers! Without that, life would indeed be insupportable! Felix had bought Mr. Cuthecott's, but, though he turned and turned the sheets, they seemed to have no sense till these words caught his eyes: "Convict's tragic death! Yesterday afternoon at Worcester, while being conveyed from the assize court back to prison, a man named Tryst, sentenced to three years' penal servitude for arson, suddenly attacked the warders in charge of him and escaped. He ran down the street, hotly pursued, and, darting out into the traffic, threw himself under a motor-car going at some speed. The car struck him on the head, and the unfortunate man was killed on the spot. No reason whatever can be assigned for this desperate act. He is known, however, to have suffered from epilepsy, and it is thought an attack may

have been coming on him at the time."

When Felix had read these words he remained absolutely still, holding that buff-colored paper before his face, trying to decide what he must do now. What was the significance—exactly the significance of this? Now that Tryst was dead, Derek's quixotic action had no meaning. But had he already "confessed"? It seemed from this account that the suicide was directly after the trial; even before the boy's letter to Nedda had been written. He must surely have heard of it since and given up his mad idea! He leaned over, touched John on the knee, and handed him the paper. John read the paragraph, handed it back; and the two brothers stared fixedly at each other. Then Felix made the faintest movement of his head toward his daughter, and John nodded. Crossing to Nedda, Felix hooked his arm in hers and said:

"Just look at this, my child."

Nedda read, started to her feet, sank back, and cried out:

"Poor, poor man! Oh, Dad! Poor man!"

Felix felt ashamed. Though Tryst's death meant so much relief to her, she felt first this rush of compassion; he himself, to whom it meant so much less relief, had felt only that relief.

"He said he couldn't stand it; he told me that. But I never thought—Oh! Poor man!" And, burying her face against his arm, she gave way.

Petrified, and conscious that John at the far end of the carriage was breathing rather hard, Felix could only stroke her arm till at last she whispered:

"There's nobody now for Derek to save. Oh, if you'd seen that poor man in prison, Dad!"

And the only words of comfort Felix could find were:

"My child, there are thousands and thousands of poor prisoners and captives!"

In a truce to agitation they spent the rest of that three hours' journey, while the train rattled and rumbled through the quiet, happy-looking land.

#### CHAPTER XXXV

It was tea-time when they reached Worcester, and at once went up to the Royal Charles Hostel. A pretty young woman in the office there informed them that the young gentleman had paid his bill and gone out about ten o'clock; but had left his luggage. She had not seen him come in. His room was up that little staircase at the end of the passage. There was another entrance that he might have come in at. The "Boots" would take them.

Past the hall stuffed with furniture and decorated with the stags' heads and battle-prints common to English county-town hotels, they followed the "Boots" up five red-carpeted steps, down a dingy green corridor, to a door at the very end. There was no answer to their knock. The dark little room, with striped walls, and more battle-prints, looked out on a side street and smelled dusty. On a shiny leather sofa an old valise, strapped up ready for departure, was reposing with Felix's telegram, unopened, deposited thereon. Writing on his card, "Have come down with Nedda. F. F.," and laying it on the telegram, in case Derek should come in by the side entrance, Felix and Nedda rejoined John in the hall.

To wait in anxiety is perhaps the hardest thing in life; tea, tobacco, and hot baths perhaps the only anodynes. These, except the baths, they took. Without knowing what had happened, neither John nor Felix liked to make inquiry at the police station, nor did they care to try and glean knowledge from the hotel people by questions

that might lead to gossip. They could but kick their heels till it became reasonably certain that Derek was not coming back. The enforced waiting increased Felix's exasperation. Everything Derek did seemed designed to cause Nedda pain. To watch her sitting there trying resolutely to mask her anxiety, became intolerable. At last he got up and said to John:

"I think we'd better go round there," and, John nodding, he added: "Wait here, my child. One of us'll come back at once and tell you anything we hear."

She gave them a grateful look and the two brothers went out. They had not gone twenty yards when they met Derek striding along, pale, wild, unhappy-looking. When Felix touched him on the arm, he started and stared blankly at his uncle.

"We've seen about Tryst," Felix said: "You've not done anything?"

Derek shook his head.

"Good! John, tell Nedda that, and stay with her a bit. I want to talk to Derek. We'll go in the other way." He put his hand under the boy's arm and turned him down into the side street. When they reached the gloomy little bedroom Felix pointed to the telegram.

"From me. I suppose the news of his death stopped you?"

"Yes." Derek opened the telegram, dropped it, and sat down beside his valise on the shiny sofa. He looked positively haggard.

Taking his stand against the chest of drawers, Felix said quietly:

"I'm going to have it out with you, Derek. Do you understand what all this means to Nedda? Do you realize how utterly unhappy you're making her? I don't suppose you're happy yourself—"

The boy's whole figure writhed.

"Happy! When you've killed some one you don't think much of happiness—your own or any one's!"

Startled in his turn, Felix said sharply: "Don't talk like that. It's monomania."

Derek laughed. "Bob Tryst's dead—through me! I can't get out of that."

Gazing at the boy's tortured face, Felix grasped the gruesome fact that this idea amounted to obsession.

"Derek," he said, "you've dwelt on this till you see it out of all proportion. If we took to ourselves the remote consequences of all our words we should none of us survive a week. You're overdone. You'll see it differently tomorrow."

Derek got up to pace the room.

"I swear I would have saved him. I tried to do it when they committed him at Transham." He looked wildly at Felix. "Didn't I? You were there; you heard!"

"Yes, yes; I heard."

"They wouldn't let me then. I thought they might find him guilty here—so I let it go on. And now he's dead. You don't know how I feel!"

His throat was working, and Felix said with real compassion:

"My dear boy! Your sense of honour is too extravagant altogether. A grown man like poor Tryst knew perfectly what he was doing."

"No. He was like a dog—he did what he thought was expected of him. I never meant him to burn those ricks."

"Exactly! No one can blame you for a few wild words. He might have been the boy and you the man by the way you take it! Come!"

Derek sat down again on the shiny sofa and buried his head in his hands.

"I can't get away from him. He's been with me all day. I see him all the time."

That the boy was really haunted was only too apparent. How to attack this mania?



If one could make him feel something else! And Felix said:

"Look here, Derek! Before you've any right to Nedda you've got to find ballast. That's a matter of honour, if you like."

Derek flung up his head as if to escape a blow. Seeing that he had riveted him, Felix pressed on, with some sternness:

"A man can't serve two passions. You must give up this championing the weak and lighting flames you can't control. See what it leads to! You've got to grow and become a man. Until then I don't trust my daughter to you."

The boy's lips quivered; a flush darkened his face, ebbed, and left him paler than ever.

Felix felt as if he had hit that face. Still, anything was better than to leave him under this gruesome obsession! Then, to his consternation, Derek stood up and said:

"If I go and see his body at the prison, perhaps he'll leave me alone a little!"

Catching at that, as he would have caught at anything, Felix said:

"Good! Yes! Go and see the poor fellow; we'll come, too."

And he went out to find Nedda.

By the time they reached the street Derek had already started, and they could see him going along in front. Felix racked his brains to decide whether he ought to prepare her for the state the boy was in. Twice he screwed himself up to take the plunge, but her face—puzzled, as though wondering at her lover's neglect of her—stopped him. Better say nothing!

Just as they reached the prison she put her hand on his arm:

"Look, Dad!"

And Felix read on the corner of the prison lane those words: "Love's Walk!"

Derek was waiting at the door. After some difficulty they were admitted and taken down the corridor where the prisoner on his knees had stared up at Nedda, past the courtyard where those others had been pacing out their living hieroglyphic, up steps to the hospital. Here, in a white-washed room on a narrow bed, the body of the big laborer lay, wrapped in a sheet.

"We bury him Friday, poor chap! Fine big man, too!" And at the warder's words a shudder passed through Felix. The frozen tranquillity of that body!

As the carved beauty of great buildings, so is the graven beauty of death, the unimaginable wonder of the abandoned thing lying so quiet, marvelling at its resemblance to what once lived! How strange this thing, still stamped by all that it had felt, wanted, loved and hated, by all its dumb, hard, commonplace existence! This thing with the calm, pathetic look of one who asks of his own fled spirit: Why have you abandoned me?

Death! What more wonderful than a dead body—that still perfect work of life, for which life has no longer use! What more mysterious than this sight of what still is, yet is not!

Below the linen swathing the injured temples, those eyes were closed through which such yearning had looked forth. From that face, where the hair had grown faster than if it had been alive, death's majesty had planed away the aspect of brutality, removed the yearning, covering all with wistful acquiescence. Was his departed soul coherent? Where was it? Did it hover in this room, visible still to the boy? Did it stand there beside what was left of Tryst the laborer, that humblest of all creatures who dared to make revolt—serf, descendant of serfs, who, since the beginning, had hewn wood, drawn water and done the will of

others? Or was it winged, and calling in space to the souls of the oppressed?

This body would go back to the earth that it had tended, the wild grass would grow over it, the seasons spend wind and rain forever above it. But that which had held this together—the inarticulate, lowly spirit, hardly asking itself why things should be, faithful as a dog to those who were kind to it, obeying the dumb instinct of a violence that in his betters would be called "high spirit," where—Felix wondered—where was it?

And what were they thinking—Nedda and that haunted boy—so motionless? Nothing showed on their faces, nothing but a sort of living concentration, as if they were trying desperately to pierce through and see whatever it was that held this thing before them in such awful stillness. Their first glimpse of death; their first perception of that terrible remoteness of the dead! No wonder they seemed to be conjured out of the power of thought and feeling!

Nedda was first to turn away. Walking back by her side, Felix was surprised by her composure. The reality of death had not been to her half so harrowing as the news of it. She said softly:

"I'm glad to have seen him like that; now I shall think of him—at peace; not as he was that other time."

Derek rejoined them, and they went in silence back to the hotel. But at the door she said:

"Come with me to the cathedral, Derek; I can't go in yet!"

To Felix's dismay the boy nodded, and they turned to go. Should he stop them? Should he go with them? What should a father do? And, with a heavy sigh, he did nothing but retire into the hotel.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

It was calm, with a dark-blue sky, and a golden moon, and the lighted street full of people out for airing. The great cathedral cutting the heavens with its massive towers, was shut. No means of getting in; and while they stood there looking up the thought came into Nedda's mind: Where would they bury poor Tryst who had killed himself? Would they refuse to bury that unhappy one in a church-yard? Surely, the more unhappy and desperate he was, the kinder they ought to be to him!

They turned away down into a little lane where an old, white, timbered cottage presided ghostly at the corner. Some church magnate had his garden back there; and it was quiet, along the waving line of a high wall, behind which grew sycamores spreading close-bunched branches, whose shadows, in the light of the corner lamps, lay thick along the ground this glamorous August night. A chafer buzzed by, a small black cat played with its tail on some steps in a recess. Nobody passed.

The girl's heart was beating fast. Derek's face was so strange and strained. And he had not yet said one word to her. All sorts of fears and fancies beset her till she was trembling all over.

"What is it?" she said at last. "You haven't—you haven't stopped loving me, Derek?"

"No one could stop loving you."

"What is it, then? Are you thinking of poor Tryst?"

With a catch in his throat and a sort of choked laugh he answered:

"Yes."

"But it's all over. He's at peace."

"Peace!" Then, in a queer, dead voice, he added: "I'm sorry, Nedda. It's beastly for you. But I can't help it."

What couldn't he help? Why did he keep

her suffering like this—not telling her? What was this something that seemed so terrible between them? She walked on silently at his side, conscious of the rustling of the sycamores, of the moonlit angle of the church magnate's house, of the silence in the lane, and the gliding of their own shadows along the wall. What was this in his face, his thoughts, that she could not reach! And she cried out:

"Tell me! Oh, tell me, Derek! I can go through anything with you!"

"I can't get rid of him, that's all. I thought he'd go when I'd seen him there. But it's no good!"

Terror got hold of her then. She peered at his face—very white and haggard. There seemed no blood in it. They were going down-hill now, along the blank wall of a factory; there was the river in front, with the moonlight on it and boats drawn up along the bank. From a chimney a scroll of black smoke was flung out across the sky, and a lighted bridge glowed above the water. They turned away from that, passing below the dark pile of the cathedral. Here couples still lingered on benches along the river-bank, happy in the warm night, under the August moon! And on and on they walked in that strange, miserable silence, past all those benches and couples, out on the river-path by the fields, where the scent of hay-stacks, and the freshness from the early stubbles and the grasses webbed with dew, overpowered the faint reek of the river mud. And still on and on in the moonlight that haunted through the willows. At their footsteps the water-rats scuttled down into the water with tiny splashes; a dog barked somewhere a long way off; a train whistled; a frog croaked. From the stubbles and second crops of sun-baked clover puffs of warm air kept stealing up into the chillier air beneath the willows. Such moonlit nights never seem to sleep. And there was a kind of triumph in the night's smile, as though it knew that it ruled the river and the fields, ruled with its gleams the silent trees that had given up all rustling. Suddenly Derek said:

"He's walking with us! Look! Over there!"

And for a second there did seem to Nedda a dim, gray shape moving square and dogged, parallel with them at the stubble edges. Gasping out:

"Oh, no; don't frighten me! I can't bear it tonight!" She hid her face against his shoulder like a child. He put his arm round her and she pressed her face deep into his coat. This ghost of Bob Tryst holding him away from her! This enemy! This uncanny presence! She pressed closer, closer and put her face up to his. It was wonderfully lonely, silent, whispering, with the moonbeams slipping through the willow boughs into the shadow where they stood. And from his arms warmth stole through her! Closer and closer she pressed, not quite knowing what she did, not quite knowing anything but that she wanted him never to let her go; wanted his lips on hers, so that she might feel his spirit pass, away from what was haunting it, into hers, never to escape. But his lips did not come to hers. They stayed drawn back, trembling, hungry-looking, just above her lips. And she whispered:

"Kiss me!"

She felt him shudder in her arms, saw his eyes darken, his lips quiver and quiver, as if he wanted them to, but they would not.

(To be continued)

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# IN MEMORIAM

## Thomas Everett Lee, L. U. No. 46

On Friday morning, May 24, 1929, the Grim Reaper visited our midst and placed His firm hand upon, and took from us, our beloved friend and Brother, Thomas Everett Lee, International Representative and member of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W.

Alas, his column is broken, and his work has not been finished, but his soul has passed on to God, who gave it. May the fair page of his record of good deeds while here on earth be an ever-present reminder and inspiration to us to carry on the great work which he has left unfinished.

And that we pause in our deep sorrow to extend to his bereaved family and wide circle of friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and commend them for comfort, to trust and faith in Him who doeth all things well.

And in his memory the charter of our local union shall be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days, and a copy of this resolution shall be spread upon the records of Local Union No. 46 and a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

WM. H. HARROUN,  
BYRON VICARAGE,  
W. C. LINDELL,

Committee.

W. F. PATTERSON,  
President.

W. L. LINDELL,  
Secretary.

## Thomas E. Lee

Not only with the calling home of one of her own members does a local union suffer loss, but, to some degree at least, every local is the loser when he, who is called to his final reward has been an outstanding figure in service rendered to and for the membership in his district, each local in the district has lost more than a valued member. A tie that has helped to bind the various locals in closer harmony has been severed.

So it is in the passing of International Representative Brother Thomas E. Lee. Brother Lee has been so closely associated with Local Union No. 125 in many of our negotiations and activities, and has served our local so loyally and efficiently whenever we have called upon him, that we feel indeed that one of us is gone, and Local No. 125 sorrows with his own Local No. 46 and with the Brotherhood at large.

Our sympathy goes out to his loved ones, with regret that human hearts at best can only in a small measure share the sorrow that is theirs, for we knew and loved him as a Brother.

In memory of Brother Lee, the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped as for one of our own members, and this tribute spread upon our minutes, copies being forwarded to his family, to Local Union No. 46 and to our Journal for publication.

J. SCOTT MILNE,  
R. I. CLAYTON,  
DALE B. SIGLER,

Committee.

## Daniel A. Breen, L. U. No. 26

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from among us our friend and Brother, Daniel A. Breen; and

Whereas we share a sincere loss of one who has consistently sought for the ideals for which this organization was founded; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this local union and that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

EDWARD G. BOSS,  
D. S. ROADHOUSE,

Committee.

## Fred Ropa, L. U. No. 305

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 305 deeply regret the sad and sudden death of our beloved Brother, Fred Ropa; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and a copy of this memorial be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

A. H. MEYER,  
Recording Secretary.

## William Calvin Cornell, L. U. No. 402

We, the members of Local No. 402, I. B. E. W., of Greenwich, Conn., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, William Calvin Cornell, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

SIDNEY FRANK,  
THOMAS DONAHUE,  
HERBERT BENNETT,

Committee.

## Elmer Weaver, L. U. No. 1002

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 1002, Tulsa, Oklahoma, deeply regret the sad and sudden death of our esteemed Brother, Elmer Weaver; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to his family, and also a copy sent to the International Secretary, and one to the official Journal for publication.

WM. SANDERS,  
R. K. HANKS,  
O. L. WOODALL,

Committee.

## Albert L. Zirckenback, L. U. No. 130

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler and Holder of mankind, has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst on this earth our Brother, Albert L. Zirckenback, to his Heavenly home; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 130, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory to him and that a copy of these resolutions will be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication in same.

A. G. HEARD,  
Press Secretary;  
J. LAGUENS,  
Financial Secretary;  
O. P. BATES,  
Recording Secretary;

Committee.

J. McCRAINE,  
President.

## R. E. Hepler, L. U. No. 46

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, R. E. Hepler. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

W. C. LINDELL,  
Recording Secretary.

## Rudolph Haerr, L. U. No. 117

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 117, of Elgin, Ill., mourn the sudden death of our true friend and loyal Brother, Rudolph Haerr;

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his mother and sisters who are left behind, and may their sorrow be lessened by knowing that his work has been well done, and may God in His infinite wisdom bless and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy for publication in the official Journal and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. KADOW,  
President;  
F. J. SCHUMACHER,  
J. COLLINS,  
Committee.

## William E. Lubke, L. U. No. 107

It is with regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 107, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our late Brother, William E. Lubke, into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

CHAS. ANDERSON,  
DINNE HONDORF,  
HENRY B. DETTLING,

Committee.

## Roscoe Gray, L. U. No. 418

Whereas death has again visited our midst and removed from our sight our beloved Brother, Roscoe Gray; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 418, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our departed Brother, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for good; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH A. BARBIEN,  
JAMES N. HOWE,  
JOHN E. FRITZ,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## Maurice Lindgren, L. U. No. 364

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret the members of L. U. No. 364, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, Maurice Lindgren, who passed away May 2; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 364, I. B. E. W., extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 364, and a copy be published in our official Journal.

WILLIAM C. LINDBERG,  
Press Secretary.

## A. J. Green, L. U. No. 238

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 238, of Asheville, N. C., mourn the death of our friend and Brother, A. J. Green.

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his father and mother and brother that are left behind and may God, in His infinite wisdom, bless and comfort them.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

R. D. CAMPBELL,  
T. G. EMBLER,

Committee.

## J. F. Jeffray, L. U. No. 6

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6 deeply regret the sad death of our esteemed Brother, J. F. Jeffray, and

Whereas we bow in submission to the will of the Divine Providence that has seen fit to remove him from this earth; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in regular session, assembled this 29th day of May, 1929, That we



extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our late Brother, and that a copy be spread in full on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
H. P. BRIGAERTS,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
Committee on Resolutions.

CHARLES C. TERRILL,  
President, Local Union No. 6.  
CHAS. W. BOWMAN,  
Secretary, Local Union No. 6.

## Hissing the Professor Puts Out Light

How to put out the lights in a lecture room by hissing the professor's performance was a scientific trick shown recently in London by Mr. Alexander Wood of Cambridge University, at the Christmas-week lectures for children arranged by the Royal Institution. Strictly speaking, only one special light was affected, the usual illumination of the hall being left unchanged, presumably a desirable precaution with a lively juvenile audience. On Mr. Wood's lecture table was a gas lamp of the kind called by physicists the sensitive flame. Carefully adjusted, this flame burns steadily and luminously so long as the room is quiet. Let a high-pitched sound like the shrill note of a piccolo be produced in the room and this sensitive flame begins to shake and waver. With enough sound it goes out. The sound waves of a hiss belong to the shrillest and highest-pitched of all audible sounds. On Mr. Wood's invitation, his audience of youngsters hissed with a vim and the resulting sound waves instantly made the sensitive flame waver and expire. It is possible, Mr. Wood explained, to construct similar flames or other physical devices to detect sound waves so shrill in pitch that they are completely inaudible to human ears, although some kinds of insects apparently produce and hear these "soundless" tones.

## Porter Cries For Help

Editor:

I have had so many letters since you published my story, "I Planted Flowers For Fun and Made Money," that my wife and myself have done nothing else nights for the last three weeks but write letters, and still we have many dozens yet to write and they are still coming in.

Kindly thank the many writers for their pleasant remarks, as they were thoroughly appreciated, and they may all rest assured that they will receive a reply as soon as we can write them.

I am surprised that there are so many who are interested, and hope that I may have created a desire in others to at least enjoy them for their beauty if not for a profit.

My crop of seed will not be ready for picking in time to plant in the east and north this season and of course the gladiolus bulbs will not be ready before this fall. However, the cultural directions you are publishing this next issue will give all a chance to be in readiness for next spring, and should some whose letters are not yet answered, read and follow those directions, they may purchase sweet pea seed and perhaps gladiolus bulbs locally and in the meantime if they choose I can furnish them with varieties I grow next season.

Your kindness will be appreciated.

EUGENE W. PORTER.

## Tom Lee Rests Where the Tide of Traffic Rolls

ON a hillside in the Acacia Cemetery near Seattle, there is a newly-made grave. It shelters the body of Thomas E. Lee, for 15 years international organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Thither a large group of friends bore the body of Brother Lee, Sunday, May 26, three days after his death of pneumonia. Hundreds paid him tribute. Members of Local Unions No. 46 and 77, as well as members of the Brotherhood from Bremerton, Everett, Bellingham, Tacoma, Olympia, and Portland voiced their grief. His quiet manner, his whole-souled devotion to his duty, his loyalty to his union and to labor, made him beloved.

Merle D. A. Carr, press secretary of L. U.



THOMAS E. LEE

No. 125, voiced the sentiments of Lee's friends in this beautiful obituary:

"The inspiration of this letter is the passing of a most worthy and respected Brother of the I. B. E. W. In the loss of Brother T. E. Lee, Local Union No. 125 will miss his kindly and valued councils.

"Moderate in speech and modest of action was Brother Lee, yet by these very qualities he met success in his endeavors for the betterment of our Brotherhood.

"Clean in mind and person he was a figure to impress his listeners with his sincerity and honesty of intent.

"In company with Brother R. I. Clayton, the writer attended the services at the Benny-Watson Chapel, and later, the interment service at Acacia Cemetery, north of Seattle. The service, sincerely simple was most befitting to the character of Brother Lee. It was augmented by the Masonic rites. The floral offerings, huge in number, and beautiful, eloquently bespoke the respect and honor in which he was held in the ranks of the Brotherhood.

"Acacia Cemetery is situated on gently rolling hills of peaceful aspect. The great Pacific Highway borders it and while Brother Lee finds eternal rest under the gentle skies of the Pacific Northwest, yet the throbbing tide of humanity which traverses the Highway, is appropriate to his resting place, for his work was with the affairs of men."

The Washington State Labor News told the solemn story thus:

"Last Sunday afternoon Thomas E. Lee, for the past 15 years representa-

tive of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was laid to rest in Seattle, having reached the age of 54.

"Tom' Lee, as he became affectionately known in labor circles, had reached an enviable position in his organization as one of the oldest in point of official service and was the direct representative of his International in the west in many difficult problems.

"An exceptionally large gathering of friends and unionists paid their last respects to him Sunday, among them many who had witnessed his first appearance in the Seattle labor movement, and who recalled some of the trials and tribulations he had to undergo.

"In the years that passed, his quiet, dignified and yet unassuming manner won him many friends; he was always an electrical worker, though he co-operated with other trades, his prime duty lay with this organization.

"They have suffered a great loss with the passing of Tom Lee, who had devoted himself unselfishly to the organization.

"It was related that two weeks before his passing his brother died in San Francisco and 'Tom' made a hurried call to attend the funeral there. Driving day and night to save time for the organization, he reached the state, having contracted a cold, which developed into double pneumonia with complications that hastened his end.

"A high tribute was paid him by Byron Vicarage, veteran delegate of the electrical workers to the Central Labor Council last Wednesday evening, and quietly assented to by his listeners."

Lee joins that invisible company of devoted labor union leaders, who spent a life for their organization.

## MUSCLE SHOALS ON MIAMI—HAVANA ITINERARY

(Continued from page 348)

gers and all baggage, from the special train to the Columbus Hotel, which will be headquarters while in Miami.

Two comprehensive sightseeing tours are included while in Miami, one that will show you Miami and Coral Gables and the other, Miami Beach. There is a great deal to see while in Miami and our purpose is to present it very thoroughly.

Sept. 9 to 13—At Miami.

Depart Miami..... 11:30 P.M. E.T.

Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 14—Arrive St. Petersburg, Fla.

8:00 A.M. E.T.

Breakfast in dining car.

### Seeing the West Coast of Florida

Automobiles will be in waiting for a sightseeing tour of St. Petersburg, thence to Clearwater, one of the most beautiful of the west coast resorts, thence to Tarpon Springs, the home of the sponge industry.

Luncheon at Clearwater.

Departing from Clearwater by motor, around the head of Tampa Bay to Tampa, where a very comprehensive auto sightseeing tour of the city and environs will be made.

### Ybor City

This is a Spanish suburb of Tampa. Our sightseeing on the west coast will end with a special Spanish dinner, after which transfer will be made to our special train for the homeward journey.

Depart Tampa, Fla..... 11:59 P.M. E.T.

Seaboard Air Line.

Sept. 15—Arrive Atlanta, Ga..... 2:30 P.M. E.T.

Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

### Atlanta

Our schedule is so arranged as to permit us a very pleasant stopover in the metropolis of the south, as this is the last city in which we sojourn returning north. Our entertainment plans are quite complete.

Upon arrival of our special train,



automobiles will be in readiness to show us Atlanta and then to "Stone Mountain." We are all familiar with the wonderful promotion of Stone Mountain. This is a real trip full of interest.

Returning in time for a dinner dance at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, this being our last evening together, we know everyone will make the most of the opportunity to enjoy themselves.

Sept. 16—Depart Atlanta..... 2:00 A.M. C.T.  
Southern Railroad.

Special sleepers will be open at the station for occupancy at any time desired.

Arrive Sheffield, Ala..... 12:00 noon C.T.

Breakfast and luncheon in dining car.

#### Muscle Shoals

The development at Muscle Shoals we know will be interesting to everyone, and therefore we have scheduled our special train so as to incorporate a five-hour stopover, which is ample to view the development.

Sept. 17—Depart Sheffield, Ala.. 5:00 P.M. C.T.  
Southern Railroad.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:00 A.M. C.T.  
8:00 A.M. E.T.

Passengers for Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York State points leave special train at Cincinnati.

Leave Cincinnati..... 7:15 A.M. C.T.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 8:15 A.M. E.T.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 10:35 A.M. C.T.

Leave Indianapolis..... 10:45 A.M. C.T.

C. I. & L. R. R. (Monon).

Arrive Chicago..... 3:15 P.M. C.T.

#### POST CONVENTION TOUR MIAMI TO HAVANA AND RETURN FOR INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Prepared by Mr. B. E. White, June 28, 1929

Sept. 14—Depart Miami, Fla.. 2:45 A.M. E.T.

Florida East Coast Railroad.

Special sleepers will be open to receive passengers at 10 p. m. evening of September 13.

Arrive Key West, Fla..... 7:00 A.M. E.T.

Breakfast in dining car.

#### Havana, Cuba

From Key West, only 90 miles on the enticing waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and then the treat of a lifetime—Havana!

Transfer of baggage from the special train at Key West to steamer, two berth rooms provided for the steamer journey.

Luncheon on board ship.

Arrive Havana, Cuba..... 3:30 P.M. E.T.

Upon arrival at Havana, the necessary custom inspection is made with the assistance of American Express escort, after which waiting automobiles will convey the party to the Plaza Hotel.

Sept. 14 to 17—At Havana, Cuba.

All meals on Table D'Hôte basis at Plaza Hotel while in Havana.

#### Havana

Havana, "The Winter Capital of the Land of Outdoors," offers everything the sightseer might desire. This magnificent city, the capital of Cuba, lies at the very door of our country, teeming with unusual sights and experiences. Gay, modern, romantic, fascinating Havana. Combining the glamour and romance of Old Seville with the sparkling gaiety of an American "Monte Carlo."

The Isle of Cuba lies within easy access to Florida; just a pleasant six-hour sea voyage from Key West brings you within sight of Havana and Morro Castle, the most astounding vista you have ever beheld and one that you will never forget. Your trip south will not be complete unless you cross the Gulf stream to Havana, the "font" from whence came the first American civilization.

Havana, often termed the "Paris of the Western Hemisphere," has a population of 575,000, is purely a Latin city, the people speaking a language different than our own. Therefore, in order to thoroughly visualize a foreign city or country, it becomes necessary to avail yourself of a service the character of ours, whereby the worth of your trip can be fully realized by having the services of competent guides and intelligent lecturers, traveling in comfort with the elimination of the cares and worries experienced by the individual traveler.

September 14—

As this is the first night in Havana, depart from the hotel for a stroll to Central Park and the Prado, which gives one the opportunity of viewing the illumination and evening life in gay Havana.

Sept. 15—Breakfast at hotel.

Leave hotel for the city trip, covering a distance of approximately eighteen miles and including points of principal interest, such as Merced Church, wealthiest and most aristocratic church in the city, built in 1746—rebuilt in 1792. (Stop here). Paula Convent, San Francisco Cathedral built in 1604 (now the general postoffice); Havana Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, Plaza de Armas—now Public Square, Temple of Columbus Chapel, built in 1519, here the first mass was celebrated in Cuba (stop here); La Fuerza—built in 1538, an ancient Spanish fortress—a relic of the old city; Senate Building, President's Palace (old)—built in 1834 and occupied in 1896 by General Brooks, Mr. Magoun and General Leonard Wood. It is now the City Hall; Columbus Cathedral—built in 1704, for many years the sanctuary for certain bones which were reputed to be the remains of the Great Discoverer and which were removed to Spain when the Spaniards left Cuba. The new Presidential Palace, built for the governor of the province, but later occupied by the President, Henry Clay; and Bock Cigar Factory, Prada, boulevard of Havana; Malecon Drive (Havana's riverside drive), built when General Leonard Wood was governor of Cuba, Punta Castle, City Jail, Students' Memorial—on this spot eight young students of the University of Havana were sacrificed to the animosity of the Spanish volunteers; the Orphan Asylum, Maceon Monument, Torreon Castle, Santa Clara Battery, monument to the victims of the Battleship Maine—unveiled on March 8, 1925, when General Pershing visited Havana; Seventeenth Street (Vedade); Twelfth Street (Columbus Cemetery, founded in 1578); General Menocal Avenue, Central Park; Centro Gallego Club House, the construction of which cost \$2,500,000; National Theatre, High School, Central Station; thence back to our hotel, having covered the central part of the city thoroughly, every point of interest carefully explained.

Luncheon and dinner at hotel.

Evening open.

Sept. 16—Breakfast at hotel.

After breakfast leave the hotel for a trip to Morro Castle and Cabana Fortress.

In order to fully appreciate Morro Castle, we must go back to the days of the sixteenth century. This was built in 1557 and is among the oldest fortifications in North America. It is now used by the Cuban Army as a West Point for the training of its cadets who are members of some of the richest families in Cuba. Cabana Fortress required 11 years, from 1763 to 1774, in its construction, and the cost was fourteen million dollars. Cells and dungeons, as well as other historical points of interest, including the light house, are shown by the guide.

Boats again meet the party at the Cabana Pier for a ride around the harbor, stopping at the spot where the Battleship Maine was destroyed on the 15th day of February, 1898, at 9 P. M., and marked the beginning of the War with Spain, after which we return to the city.

Luncheon at hotel.

Following luncheon, leave the hotel for a 40-mile country trip which takes us through Havana's best residential district. This is, without doubt, the most enjoyable half-day auto trip out of Havana. Our first stop is at the Tropical Gardens, which is one of the outstanding features of Havana. Here the guide will point out to you the surrounding landscapes. In the gardens we see beautiful plants, the Almendares River, the Shrine of Mystery, the Hall of Dreams and the Tropical Brewery, where visitors may partake of the beverage free of charge.

The party continues to Camp Columbia—established by the American Government of Occupation in 1898 and considered one of the most beautiful military camps in the world; Marianao, a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, headquarters of the revolutionists in 1916; Havana Country Club; Grand Casino of the Playa; the bathing beach

and the Gulf of Mexico; the Lake; Mendoza Park, Arroyo Arenas (stop here where passengers may eat some of the native fruits); El Chico Farm (ex-President Mario Menocal's country home); avenue of the Royal Palms, where tourists alight and visit a typical Cuban country home, returning to the city via another route.

Dinner at hotel.

Evening open.

Sept. 17—This being the date of our departure back to the United States, the American Express representatives are busy assisting everyone with their Custom declaration, as you know we must again pass through the Cuban Custom before boarding ship.

Returning from Cuba, the United States Customs regulations permit each passenger free entry of miscellaneous merchandise purchased in Cuba to the value of \$100, and in addition each passenger is allowed free entry of 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes.

No passports are required of United States citizens.

Transfer of passengers and baggage from the hotel to the dock in time for sailing is arranged.

Sept. 17—Depart Havana, Cuba.

10:30 A.M. E.T.

Stateroom accommodations and luncheon provided, Havana to Key West.

Arrive Key West..... 4:30 P.M. E.T.

#### Key West

Upon arrival in Key West, awaiting automobiles will convey the party about the city, visiting the many points of interest, such as the fishing fleet, sponge wharf, the Turtle Crawls, where deep sea turtle of enormous size are kept awaiting shipment to various parts of the United States; the fish markets, where often may be seen many hundred pounds of fish awaiting shipment to northern markets. It may be added here that there are more than 150 varieties of fish caught in the waters adjacent to Key West. Continuing on we pass through the United States Naval Yard, which is one of the largest maintained by the government, thence through Fort Taylor, built during the Mexican War and now used as a proving ground and training station, and on, until we have covered the city thoroughly, returning to the ship.

Depart Key West..... 6:30 P.M. E.T.

Florida East Coast Railway.

Dinner on dining car.

Parlor car seats Key West to Miami where transfer is made to special sleeper for the return movement.

Arrive Miami, Fla..... 10:50 P.M. E.T.

Same schedule and arrangements if desired, returning from Miami as in effect on regular tour, excepting Muscle Shoals. This stopover point will be eliminated.

#### Made of Fire-Proofed Paper

A new kind of theatrical scenery, capable of cutting the cost of that item of a modern stage production from many thousands of dollars to not much more than as many cents, was tried out recently in the Grand Theatre in Geneva, Switzerland, the home of the League of Nations. The new scenery is made of brilliantly colored paper, impregnated with chemicals to make it relatively fire-proof and illuminated both from in front and from behind by skillfully placed electric lights. The partial transparency of the paper is said to be an advantage, since the use of special lights shining through the paper permits beautiful effects not obtainable at all with present-day conventional scenery. The scenery and decorations for a short musical production presented between the acts at the Geneva Theatre cost, it is reported, the equivalent of less than fifty dollars. The new paper scenery is also far lighter and less bulky than the ordinary kinds. That for the Geneva production could be packed, it is reported, in two ordinary traveler's trunks. The only reported disadvantage is that the paper scenery does not last so long as that built of wood and canvas, but in the light of its low cost it is claimed that this is not especially important.



## TRADE UNION WOMEN GO TO BRYN MAWR SUMMER SCHOOL

Thirty-three trade union women belonging to organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and 13 belonging to unaffiliated unions have enrolled for the ninth session of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, which opened June 15, for an eight weeks' term. There are also four trade union students from other countries—namely Canada, England (which sends two) and Germany. The total enrollment is 110 women, of a great variety of trades and occupations.

Of the occupations represented, ladies' garment workers take the lead in numbers, and they come from the East, Middle West, and West. These are textile workers from New England, Pennsylvania, and the South. Men's clothing workers come from the West coast, Chicago, Rochester, New York and Boston; millinery workers from Chicago and New York, while from other localities as well as these (a total of 39 cities and 15 states) are registered upholstery workers, tobacco workers, pocketbook workers, a waitress, a laundry worker, a telephone operator, neckwear workers, electrical workers, women who work on optical supplies, springs, cans, ink, cork, rubber shoes, veneer paneling, washing machines, lamps, artificial flowers, artificial hair, candy, dyes, corsets, trunks and bags, watches, carburetors, and face-powder compacts. Only women working with the tools of their trade, and not in a supervisory capacity, are admitted to the summer school.

The official opening of the school was held in the new students' building, Goodhart Hall. It was an informal occasion, but a thrilling one, as the 100 industrial workers, ranging in age from 20 to 35 years, trooped across the campus of this historic institution for the higher education of women. Quickly relaxing from the daily grind of factory, mill and shop, they had changed at once from street clothes to lighter dresses, knickers, and gymnasium suits, and now they eagerly found their places in the beautiful music chapel where the opening exercises were held, with great branches of white syringa, red Rambler roses and tall blue larkspur all about.

Joyously and feelingly, the students' voices rose in the hymn to "America the Beautiful," and then their serious, earnest faces listened to the forecast of the weeks to come as given in the addresses of Mrs. C. Reed Carey, of Germantown, on behalf of the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, and

the Director of the Summer School, Miss Hilda Worthington Smith, herself a Bryn Mawr graduate. Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Commissioner of Labor, then made the principal address of the occasion, in which she pointed out, most eloquently and forcefully, the great opportunities and responsibilities of working women to each other and to the world.

The days intervening between the official opening and the beginning of the classes on the 18th, were occupied in the general settling down, and preliminary tests, health examinations, and organization of the student body for self-government, which is one of the essential principles of the school. The girls are housed in Pembroke Hall, one of the dormitories of the regular college. Class rooms and laboratories in Taylor Hall, the administration building, the beautiful lawn and shaded slopes of Wyndham, the faculty house, the fine gymnasium and swimming pool, are all available for classes, forums, lectures, and for the dances, sports, plays, pageants, or parties of whatever kind may be arranged for evenings. A doctor and a nurse are at hand in the infirmary.

Geographically, the students represent the following states: Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 1, New York 29, Pennsylvania 23, New Jersey 2, Maryland 2, North Carolina 3, Virginia 1, Illinois 14, Indiana 1, Ohio 3, Kentucky 1, Michigan 2, Colorado 3, Washington 3, California 2, Canada 1, England 2, Germany 1, Denmark 1.

The Bryn Mawr Summer School is one of four affiliated summer schools which utilize otherwise empty college buildings for the education of industrial workers, the other three being at Barnard College in New York, at the University of Wisconsin, and at Burnsville, N. C. During the past eight summers there have been nearly 800 students at Bryn Mawr, nearly 100 of which have returned for a second summer.

The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers was organized in 1921 through the inspiration of Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president emerita of Bryn Mawr College. The students come on scholarships of \$250, awarded to pay the cost of the two months' term. The required courses are Economics and English, the latter including composition, literature, and public speaking. Courses in science, psychology, and history are optional. The school is supported by voluntary contributions from persons believing in workers' education.

to think in terms of fraternal regard instead of mutual antagonism. We can never even begin to co-operate in directions mutually advantageous as long as present conditions obtain. If European labor movements wish to determine their policies by majority vote, we are willing for them to take that risk. If they can confine their international relations to their own field, we can have no objection. Our labor movement should and must be regarded likewise. If, however, we can establish a relationship between two equal hemispheric federations, each supreme in its field, we can have a fraternal, co-operative and valuable relation without jeopardizing the position of either one and without submitting any national labor movement to the danger of commitment to policies which it opposes.

"It is finally believed such a World Federation of Trade Unions, based upon the autonomous rights of each of the component Hemispheric labor movements will achieve a real and effective world labor unity, except for the Soviet dominated miscalled unions of Russia, and such other counterfeit organizations as the Amsterdam International might exclude from affiliation. It would bring us the first real and aggressive labor unity in world history, for there can be no mistake that the old pre-war international federation, to which we were affiliated, was lacking in every essential of organic soundness and effectiveness. It was a mere paper organization that broke down at the first real test of its value.

"This proposal for a World Federation of Trade Unions does present every essential of organic soundness. It is well designed to the working out of a practical plan for labor co-operation throughout the world and to which all trade unions can readily subscribe regardless of national considerations involved or domestic or foreign points of view entertained as to the relative values of economic or political activities and procedures.

"Shall such a World Federation of Trade Unions come into being? The necessity for its birth and growth was never greater than now! If we can arouse the will—here is the way!"

*The world is all gates, all opportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.*

—Emerson.

## Invents Permanent Crease for Trousers

A chemical preparation intended to keep pants pressed forever, doing away with at least that part of the world's tailor bill, has been put on the market by a French inventor, M. M. Munsch, of Epinal. The invention consists of a narrow strip of plastic material resembling the rubber tissue sometimes used to mount photographs. Like that tissue, the new preserver of trouser creases softens when heated and hardens again when cold. To give a trouser leg a permanent crease all that is necessary, the inventor claims, is to lay a strip of this tissue down the inside of the front of the trouser where the crease is to be, fold the crease properly, and run a hot iron down the creased strip. The heat of the iron softens the strip of plastic material inside the trouser and creases it. As soon as the iron is removed, the material cools and hardens. There is the crease, fixed in place forever. Similar treatments for the back crease and for those of the other trouser leg and one pair of pants is creased for life, or until the chemical material is removed. For it is easy, M. Munsch adds, to warm up his invention again and remove it, in case the trousers' owner ever decides that he wants them uncreased or creased in a different place.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BECOMES TOPIC OF INTEREST

(Continued from page 346)

Western Hemispheric labor movement. But both may enter into an agreement and devise a World Federation of Trade Unions based upon the autonomous rights of each of these Hemispheric trades union organizations, accord to one another the full and exclusive opportunity to deal with their respective problems as is deemed best by them and at the same time co-operate with each other on all problems of mutual interest and concern.

"If such an agreement can be reached, we shall free the whole American hemisphere of European influence, which is, in many notable respects, less progressive than the American philosophy and surely less adapted to the business of understanding and interpreting the needs, aspirations and thoughts of North, Central and South American wage earners. Thus, too, the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere will be left to the guidance and direc-

tion of European labor activities and influence, supplemented by such aid and support of the American labor movement as may be desired and considered helpful by the trade unions of the Old World.

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor has proclaimed its unqualified sovereignty over the labor movements of the New World. It has proclaimed what amounts to an international Monroe Doctrine for all the Americas. What I propose is that the European Labor movement be brought into agreement with this division of spheres and that a cordial, co-operative and mutually helpful relationship between the two be established to replace the complete estrangement and frequent friction that now exist.

"This proposition is advanced at this time instead of waiting until our Pan-American Federation of Labor Convention is held, so that the European as well as Pan-American labor movements may have time to consider this proposal and the nature of co-operation involved, and so that at least all may begin



# NOTICES

June 21, 1929.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, Int. Sec.,  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a word of appreciation and thanks from us to you and I. R. McCadden, to you for assigning I. R. McCadden here during the past controversy over our agreement and to him for effecting a settlement that was pleasing to our entire membership.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,  
LOCAL No. 86, I. B. E. W.  
Per H. D. O'CONNELL.

June 24, 1929.

Tacoma Federated Shop Crafts  
Jurisdiction

Tacoma Shops—Chicago, Milwaukee and St.  
Paul Railway

Unit of System Federation No. 76, Affiliated  
With Railway Department, A. F. of L.  
1025 So. 62nd St., Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet, I. S.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish you would advise all locals in the territory of the Milwaukee Railway that it is the only fair road to the Northwest; therefore, all delegates attending our convention should patronize it. The reason I make this request is the unfair roads are making many inducements to get the business.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) GEORGE MICHELL,

Federated Shops Crafts and L. U. No. 1086.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1929, INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1929

L. U.	Name	Amount
103	S. J. Murphy	\$ 1,000.00
134	Luther Jones	1,000.00
9	Edward Lee	1,000.00
134	J. J. Bonner	475.00
46	Thos. Lee	1,000.00
130	A. L. Zirkenbach	1,000.00
340	W. H. Sutton	825.00
238	A. J. Green	1,000.00
134	C. P. Kindahl	475.00
309	Wm. Holzhauser	1,000.00
694	S. F. Rogers	1,000.00
134	Edw. Bach	1,000.00
718	Christ Jensen	1,000.00
3	D. M. Matheson	1,000.00
107	W. E. Lubke	475.00
213	David Purdy	475.00
1	Wm. McManus	1,000.00
102	E. Mesereau	1,000.00
46	R. E. Hepler	475.00
I. O.	Samuel Pinckney	1,000.00
377	Rudolph Hagfelt	1,000.00
9	Geo. Brandl	1,000.00
134	Otto Marquardt	1,000.00
103	Geo. Jos. McCann	825.00
117	R. Haerr	650.00
305	Fred Ropa	1,000.00
96	Andrew Dowd	475.00
418	R. Gray	825.00
26	Daniel A. Breen	1,000.00
3	J. M. Schwartz	300.00
387	R. F. Halling	825.00
1002	Elmer Weaver	1,000.00
Total		\$ 27,100.00
Death claims paid from June 1, 1929, including June 30, 1929		\$ 27,100.00
Death claims previously paid		1,635,736.10
Total		\$1,662,836.10

## The Blooming Yankee Gringo

When the blooming Yankee Gringo  
Goes down south of the Rio Grande,  
He wants to learn the Spanish well,  
So he can understand  
The "Buenos Dias," "Si senor"  
And other things Spanol,  
Buy copas for senioritas  
And throw away his gold.

So to the libreri'a  
He quickly wends his way,  
To buy a small vest-pocket book  
To help him with his "say."  
He'll spend momentos, now and then,  
To study Espanol,  
But after muchas mesas  
He can hardly spend his gold.

This libro no good, it don't tell me  
The things I want to say;  
I must get a bigger book than this  
And study every day.  
A book with twenty lessons,  
Complete in every way—  
Espanol-Ingles, with sentences—  
And learn the stuff that way.

Now ahora I can sabe  
A Spanish thing or two;  
Unos dos o tres palabras,  
Put together as one should do.  
I can compro mis licores  
Salud and "How-de-do,"  
Be a regular caballera  
In just a year or two.

Yo he estudiado, este libro  
Through and through,  
But that's the longest sentence  
I'm sure I'll ever do.  
I have to have some verbs and nouns  
And reglas for them, too,  
So I'll compro otro libro  
Mas grande que los two.

Este libro que yo tengo  
Es gramatica completa,  
But it takes a lot of brain storms  
To help a fellow get her.  
You have to study night and day  
And talk it every minute;  
I pierda todas cosas,  
Now ain't that just the limit?

"Carrajo! Hombre, donde vas,"  
I said to my amigo.  
He said, "A las continacs,"  
Pueda ir Usted conmigo  
Hay muchas senioritas,  
Chiquitas y bonitas.  
Vamos pues, no tenemos mes,  
Para entrar en las Cantinas.

I tried to habla to those dames  
We found in that saloon,  
But talk about your parakeets,  
They're just a bunch of gloom.  
The speed of Spanish those dames used  
Was a thousand words a minute.  
Jesu Cristo, Carramba!  
I simply was not in it.

Now I know what I must do,  
To get my Spanish straight;  
I'll marry one Maria,  
And practice each night late.  
Pregunte la seniorita,  
Casarme on the minute.  
I wish to learn the Spanish,  
And books simply aren't in it.

We married quick and snappy,  
A casa we did rent,  
And with habla, habla, habla,  
The days and nights we spent.  
We were only married thirty days  
Su madre came to visit,  
And then a lot more habla—  
My wifie wasn't in it.

Su Abuelita came also,  
And lots of habla made.  
No matter what I said to them,  
They stayed and stayed and stayed.  
One morning as I started out  
They both said, "Com sta—"  
"You come to stay? Ha! Ha! Get out!  
You're kidding yourself today."

"No le entiendo." "Oh, you don't intend to,"  
Is what I thought they said.  
Just as I had decided  
To throw them on their head,  
They went away—my wifie, too.  
At that I just could holler  
Cien palabras tengo yo,  
But they cost five hundred dollars.

CANAL DIGGER.

There is one characteristic outstanding in the label booster—he fully appreciates the benefits of trade unionism.

## ELECTRIFICATION—KEY TO N. C.'s RAIL PRESTIGE

(Continued from page 345)

having a capacity of 2,900 pounds of steam per hour at 100 pounds pressure. The boiler is of the vertical fire tube type. Water is fed by air pressure from a tank having a capacity of 5,600 pounds of water. Fuel is supplied by gravity from a tank containing 102 gallons of fuel oil which is located in the top of the water tank. The supply of fuel, and of air or steam, to the burner is regulated by hand.

In anticipation of the electrical operation of the West Side tracks for freight and switching service, two road-freight and seven freight-switching locomotives of the geared type were put in service in the latter part of 1926.

The switching locomotive is of the steeple cab type, carrying two swivel equalized trucks, each equipped with four G. E. 286-600-volt, single-gear motors. The total weight of the locomotive is 200,000 pounds. The control is of the electro-pneumatic type operating from a 32-volt storage battery. This type of control eliminates high voltage entirely from the master controller and employs air-operated contactors for making and breaking the main circuits. Protection against overload or short-circuit is obtained by a high speed circuit connected in the trolley side of the main circuits. The brakes are of the Westinghouse type "EL" combined straight and automatic with two CP-26 compressors, providing a total of 200 cubic feet capacity at 135 pounds air pressure.

The running gear of the road locomotives consists of two B-B units semi-permanently coupled by an articulated joint. The equipment is similar, as far as possible, to that of the switching locomotives. The total weight of these locomotives is 353,600 pounds each, all carried on driving wheels. In accordance with the practice established on the latter type of passenger locomotives, all of the motors on these units are insulated for 1,500 volts to permit of a changeover at some future time should this be desirable when extending the electrification beyond its present limits. The control is of the electro-pneumatic type similar to that used on the switching locomotives. The control current is taken from a 32-volt storage battery which is charged in series with the blower motors. Each locomotive cab contains a type CP-34 two-stage air compressor having a displacement of 150 cubic feet of free air per minute. This supplies the air brakes, motor control and auxiliaries, including pantographs, whistles, sanders, etc.

Each locomotive carries eight third rail shoes on each side for operation on the standard New York Central third rail. In



addition there are four pantographs, two on each cab which will collect current from either the overhead third rail at a height of 15 feet 3 inches or from the proposed overhead construction on the West Side tracks, which is contemplated at a height of 17 feet, 4 inches.

#### Motor Car Operation

The greater part of the local suburban passenger business is handled in multiple-unit motor cars, made up in trains of from two to 12 units. The initial equipment of the electric zone included 125 passenger motor cars, and 55 similar cars which were used as trailers. As the electrical service was extended, these trailer cars were all equipped with motors and control, and all subsequent cars for the electric zone were equipped for electrical operation. The earlier cars were 62 feet in length, and each was equipped with two 200-horsepower motors and type M multiple-unit control. These cars weighed about 51 tons each. The later types of steel cars are approximately 69 feet long over all, 59 feet over bodies and weigh about 65 tons; these cars are equipped with an electro-pneumatic control known as type PC and GE260 motors. There are now in service a total of 346 motor cars. Some of the first cars used have run more than 1,000,000 miles each.

#### Shop Facilities and Inspection—Harmon

The principal repair shops for the Electric Division are located at Harmon, where the change is made from steam to electric locomotives and vice versa. In addition to the main electrical repair shop, there is also a local power house which supplies the round-house and shops, with power, heat and light. There is, furthermore, a running-inspection shed, through which all locomotives pass upon their arrival at the terminal.

This inspection is 209 feet long by 24 feet wide and houses a single track with a pit. In addition to the running inspection which a locomotive receives at this point, provision is made for supplying the heater boilers with oil and water and for refilling the sand boxes on the locomotives.

#### White Plains Shops

A repair shop and inspection shed is provided at this point where the transfer is made from steam to electric operation on the Harlem Division. This shop is more particularly intended for handling light repairs and inspection on multiple-unit cars, although inspection and light repairs are also given electric locomotives.

A number of special machines are used to care for the operations in this shop. Among these are a small refrigerating unit for the calibration of the car thermostats, an automatic device for testing locomotive jumper cables, two motor-operated 25-ton jacks for lifting car bodies from the trucks, and a greasing machine which includes electric heating elements to facilitate handling heavy compounds.

Inspection points are located at Croton-on-Hudson, and Grand Central Terminal. For light inspection and repairs on the motor cars handling the service on the Yonkers branch, a small shop is maintained at High Bridge near the Sedgwick Avenue Terminal.

#### Maintenance of Equipment

From 1908 to the present day the electric locomotives used in the electric zone had operated a grand total of over 38,500,000 miles. A majority of the original armatures used in the 47 locomotives first placed in service on the New York Central are still in operation, never having been rewound. These locomotives have been over-hauled,

but no work other than cleaning and painting has been done on the armatures. The cost per locomotive mile has averaged approximately nine cents.

Since starting electrical operation, the multiple-unit car equipment, consisting of 125 motor cars and 55 trailers at the beginning of operation and now totaling 346 motor cars has made a total of over 125,800,000 miles.

A careful record is kept of delays in the electric zone, and this shows an unusual freedom from delays due to electric equipment.

#### Chronology of Electric Operation

Grand Central Terminal to High Bridge, December 12, 1906.

Grand Central Terminal to Wakefield, January 29, 1907.

Wakefield to Mount Vernon, February, 1907.

High Bridge to Yonkers, April 6, 1908.

Wakefield to North White Plains, March 16, 1910.

Yonkers to Glenwood, December, 1910.

Glenwood to Hastings, February 1, 1911.

Hastings to Tarrytown, November 19, 1911.

Tarrytown to Croton, February 22, 1913.

Through trains to Harmon, June 20, 1913.

Sedgwick Avenue to Getty Square, Yonkers, February 1, 1926.

#### IN MIAMI, FISH LIVE UP TO STORIES TOLD ABOUT THEM

(Continued from page 349)

sant pumping up and down of the rod and the retrieving of the slack line. A fish well caught and well won, and shortly as Capt. Huttar leaned over the stern of the boat and grasping the fish by the bill lifted him over the side to lay at our feet one of the beauties of nature that we wondered how God, in all his goodness, could allow such a beautiful creature to be conquered and landed by an ordinary wire jerker. Bill never opened his mouth but sat there in utter exhaustion and finally gasped, "give us a drink." It was my turn to take the rod but it seemed as though nature was playing against me and although I fished steadily for 35 minutes, nothing but a small bonito came in at my bidding. It was getting well on to four o'clock and we decided to try the amberjack hole up off the Wofford Hotel. We worked first in on the reef and there secured a few small grunts to use as live baits and on reaching the hole again baited Bill's rod as well as Bob's with a lively wiggling grunt and dropped them overboard where they reflected clearly against the white sandy bottom as they slowly swam down into the clear depth. We could see shortly several gray shadows darting here and there which spelled amberjack and as though synchronized, both Bill and Bob had a strike at the same instance and allowed the some odd 30 feet of line that had been stripped off their line and lay at their feet to slide over the stern of the boat giving the jack ample time to mouth the bait before striking the drag that automatically drove home the steel. It was like team work, at the same instant, both fishermen grunted, both rods bent and their reels sang a duet that was sweet music to my ears.

#### Working For Less Than Scale

Oh, how I gloried in the sight of these two lowly wire jerkers working I believe, harder than they had ever worked at the trade. And, buddies, you can believe me, they were working for less than the scale this time. And, Bill, the business agent—did you get that, working for nothing and enjoying it. So he said anyway. But to enjoy grunting the way those guys did I have an idea that the liniment had gone

to their heads. But still, both jacks continued to bore down and down into the bowels of the sea with unrelenting force. Pounding and driving—it seemed at times they would wrench the rods from their hands and at each surging dive they would bring a grunt from their antagonists. Crossed lines changing of seats and finally the ultimate result of the fish giving way to the unrelenting strains of the bamboo rods and the singing lines and slowly but surely they were brought to the boat and the crunching of the gaff into their silver sides in turn spelled defeat. Thirty-five minutes actual time had elapsed since the hooking and the landing of both fish and as we gazed down into the waters we could see fast disappearing forms that had followed their schoolmates in their fight for freedom. The day was done and we turned our boat homeward driving its bow into crimson waters reflected from a dying sun that stretched forth fingerlike rays from the western horizon. Myriads of sea birds were shoreward bound to roost for the evening just as we were homeward bound to the docks, satisfied and content with having spent a pleasant day 'mid the wonders of nature's surroundings on the deep blue Gulf Stream of tropical seas. It was my only wish that some time, some day, my Brothers of the northern cities could enjoy, as we have done, this festive sport.

#### DOCTOR SAYS VACATION-POCKET-BOOK OUGHT TO AGREE

(Continued from page 341)

six per cent or more, will pay the interest on the loan, or more, there may even be dividends while the loan is being paid off. And when the purchase of \$1,000 or \$2,000 in sound securities is completed, the yearly dividend may be used for a vacation fund without touching the regular family savings.

#### Vacation at Home

If there is no way you can manage to go on a vacation, do the next best thing, and take a vacation at home. Take the family and move out to the country for the summer, if you can. Or make the house into a summer resort, with grass rugs, wicker furniture, gay colored cushions, light fiction magazines, and tall tinkling glasses to greet the weary workman. Get out of the old rut—take a trip somewhere every weekend, whether you want to or not. Pretty soon you will want to. Angle for invitations to the beach. Surprise yourself by acting like a kid but go right on acting that way. Gratify a few of the harmless desires you have been suppressing. Break some of your pet habits and see how well you get along without them. If you don't—what fun it will be to indulge yourself again! Avoid work, worry and wrangles! Be serene, self-satisfied and soothed.

But if you are one of the few people who are getting too much of the gay life—too much jazz, night clubs, dancing, cards, riding, shows—(we can't see how an electrical worker could afford it, but if he could—!) well then you have a different sort of fatigue and need a different prescription. It is really pleasanter than it sounds.

Get up early in the morning and dig in the garden. Dig for an hour and your breakfast will taste 100 per cent better and you'll eat like a wolf. Tie up your car and walk to work, and after work, walk home. When you get home, instead of reading the sporting page, go out and play baseball with the kids. They'll show you some real sport. Eat lots of vegetables and fruit for dinner and not so much meat or sweets.



You'll probably want to fall into bed before you get your shoes off, if you've really put your heart into your exercise, and the next day you'll feel like Charley Horse himself, but keep it up a week and you'll be bragging about yourself. A few cold baths are worth mentioning, too. If this program is what your system is craving, you might as well get busy on it without waiting for the doctor to charge you money to tell you so.

#### Convention Is Coming

Several hundred electrical workers are going to have the vacation in September when they go to the International Convention in Miami. They will have to do some serious business, but think of the trip, the good times in Miami and Cuba, the general atmosphere of good fellowship!

#### BANKERS FIX WAGES AS DYNAMICS OF PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 347)

vey stated. "Capital and labor realize that peace and partnership pay dividends in wages and profits.

"This situation undoubtedly is one of the most important factors in our present era of prosperity, as today the strike level is at the lowest point in history, and the continuity of production is being disturbed by relatively few industrial disputes.

"Our study based on data gathered from government and private sources, revealed that since 1922, the reduction in labor trouble has been most rapid and pronounced. In 1928 the country was especially free from labor trouble, there being reported but 571 strikes and lockouts involving 342,341 workers, which was 22 per cent less than 1927, another low strike year.

"The tendency toward industrial harmony is indicated by comparing the situation today with that period from 1915 to 1922, when a million to a million and a half workers were involved every year in from 1,100 to 4,400 disputes. In 1919, the greatest strike year in history, there were 3,630 disputes involving 4,160,000 men."

#### Economist Analyzes Situation

The present prevailing industrial tranquility was explained in the survey by Professor Irving Fisher, nationally known economist, as being primarily due to three circumstances:

1. The comparative stability of prices, which means stability in the purchasing power of the earnings of workers and of employers.
2. The great advancement in the technique of industry, which has led to the shifting of labor from established occupations or industries into newer occupations or industries. This gives a certain precariousness to the employment of labor which has the effect of making the workers more reluctant to sever their employment relations by means of strikes.
3. The better understanding existing between employers and workers due to a deliberate program on the part of the employers to cultivate better relations with their employees by providing improved conditions of employment and giving them an opportunity to lay their grievances before the management.

"These three causes seem to me," said Mr. Fisher, "to explain fully the decline in labor disputes, strikes and lockouts since the disturbed periods during and following the war. During the war the cost of living rose very sharply, and this caused the real wages of workers to decline. This condition, accompanied by the relative scarcity of workers

due to the shutting off of immigration and the withdrawal of workers for service overseas, accounts for the great increase in labor disputes and strikes during that period."

#### Organized Labor's Viewpoint

Better understanding of the "real basis of prosperity and co-operation on the part of both employers and employees" was cited by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as being responsible for improved industrial relations.

"The changed point of view," explained Mr. Green in the survey, "regarding the payment and maintenance of high wage standards on the part of many employers and the public generally is a contributing factor. Many employers understand now as never before that the prosperity of the country depends upon the maintenance of a high purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people and that this cannot be maintained at a maximum point unless working men and women are paid high wages.

"We not only expect wages to be maintained upon their present basis but we expect them to be increased in proportion with the increased productivity of working men and women. There is no justification for any lowering of wage standards anywhere. High wage levels must be maintained indefinitely if we are to maintain any degree of prosperity in America."

#### Huge Strike Waste

Lawrence Stern and Company stated that "because of the far reaching effects of strikes, it is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the actual economic loss due to industrial strife in this country. However, labor disputes have undoubtedly caused a huge loss to the nation since 1915, conservatively estimated by some economists and statisticians at not less than \$15,500,000,000, with the general public by far the greatest loser."

"The National Association of Manufacturers," the survey stated, "have compiled figures for the 10 year period of 1916 to 1926, inclusive, which placed the cost of labor conflicts in this country at the staggering sum of \$13,983,084,000. On the basis of these figures, strikes were costing the nation more than \$1,000,000,000 per year. The public was shown to be by far the greatest loser, standing about two-thirds of the total, labor about 20 per cent and the employers the remainder.

"The largest and most widespread strikes have taken place in the bituminous and anthracite coal industry. In 1922, 1925 and 1926, it is estimated by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, that strikes cost the anthracite miners and operators over \$500,000,000.

"Another interesting compilation on the cost of strikes is that of the Employers' Industrial Council of the cloak and suit industry, which estimates that since 1910 the employers and employees have suffered a loss of approximately \$500,000,000 due to strikes.

"Labor's losses have undoubtedly been largely offset by money wage increases, while employer's losses have been somewhat retrieved by large increases in profits during recent years. The public, however, has had little opportunity to retrieve its losses.

"Significance of the tremendous toll of strikes is found in the fact that such industries as bituminous coal and textiles, where industrial strife has continued during the present era, do not share the great national prosperity that prevails in other trades which have not been interrupted in their progress by strikes and lockouts.

"Although in recent years there has been a gradual lessening in the cost of strikes there is still ample room for improved relationship and better understanding and many unnecessary conflicts are still being reported."

#### Workers as Stockholders

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in the survey explained the employer's viewpoint, expressing the opinion that "the days of great industrial strife have passed." He said that "employer and employee today realize more than they did a generation ago, the importance of the man at the lathe and the man in the front office.

"Official figures from Washington," said Mr. Edgerton, "show that there are something like 20,000,000 owners of stock in various corporations throughout the country—hundreds of thousands of them, the men at the lathes, the men at the cranes, the men whose muscles are helping those great organizations to prosper. And those stockholders are understanding more and more each day the problems of the management and are showing a growing eagerness to keep prosperity for the benefit of all."

"In making the study more than a score of the leading business and industrial leaders of the country were consulted," concluded the survey. "Without a single exception they were agreed that high wages and improved industrial relations were largely responsible for continued prosperity. Any attempt to reduce wages generally, they believe, would have a bad reaction on the purchasing power and consequently upon the prosperity of the country.

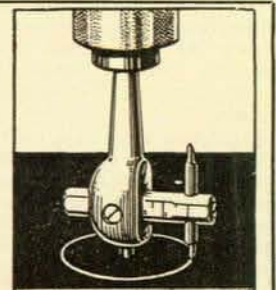
"The attitude of 'Big Business' generally is that labor in America is entitled to high wages as long as it gives an equally good return in efficiency, co-operation and loyalty."



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# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 10, 1929

L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER							
L. O.	7788	8240	109	648506	648515	256	435901	435977	409	650301	650326	594	824031	824038		
1	524695	524829	110	741366	741495	258	688055	688061	410	606267	606271	595	503241	503250		
1	125141	125160	111	996728	996737	259	438311	438375	411	608374	608388	595	753351	753581		
2	566371	566590	113	134917	134947	262	238414	238458	415	616927	616994	596	440289	440298		
3	Series A	117	4615	116	546859	547010	263	633378	633400	416	773002	773013	598	686021	686033	
3	"	4801	4988	117	631266	631280	264	698914	698918	417	249241	249274	599	614935	614948	
3	"	5101	5274	119	989597	989610	267	679353	679360	418	352294	352354	603	51536	51556	
3	"	B	10	735	120	224461	224477	268	417375	417378	421	975521	975580	607	600680	600694
3	"	"	901	1190	122	575561	575760	269	428743	428878	424	615045	615062	610	726354	726355
3	"	"	1201	1497	124	744456	744980	270	694053	694059	425	731579	731586	613	373377	373496
3	"	C	11	85	125	452670	454211	271	277096	277125	426	861091	861100	617	395623	395716
3	"	D	1801	1958	127	981222	981263	275	517659	517683	427	626123	626148	623	995893	995922
3	"	"	1066	1535	129	314355	314365	276	354170	354183	428	549001	549028	625	481580	481614
3	"	F	3605	3837	130	362206	362250	279	969099	969106	428	982796	982800	629	160370	160417
3	"	G	303	317	130	362251	362710	280	588875	588884	429	500276	500314	630	595116	595130
4	647008	647024	131	631707	631763	281	220056	220082	430	643184	643179	631	583649	583656		
5	496871	497250	133	315893	315908	284	27729	27750	431	989784	989794	636	230408	230433		
5	731601	731770	134	508717	509250	284	604851	604909	432	601782	601795	640	507196	507312		
6	456417	456780	134	564001	564750	285	604936	604950	434	729865	729887	642	29622	29637		
8	172259	172302	134	564751	565500	286	639215	639222	435	869801	869910	646	820475	820475		
9	754851	754940	134	511352	511500	288	359657	359692	437	432661	432750	648	597437	597500		
9	330551	330750	134	508041	508500	291	527331	527376	437	732351	732570	648	730851	730860		
10	977331	977370	134	561001	561750	292	766181	766560	440	123396	123415	649	448754	448790		
12	500179	500191	134	565501	566250	293	604542	604564	441	999413	999427	651	711154	711158		
15	695034	695062	134	509706	510000	294	723136	723152	444	528142	528171	656	609786	609815		
16	729237	729273	134	560251	561000	295	992226	992235	446	521050	521073	660	236070	236113		
17	743691	744350	135	991745	991781	296	976888	976903	449	616488	616503	661	649133	649150		
17	807351	807390	136	567862	567927	298	463674	463697	451	608001	608041	666	490541	490580		
21	634906	634915	138	967467	967494	300	960694	960701	457	759734	759736	669	921397	921410		
26	489259	489416	139	88446	88460	301	994111	994125	458	874440	874466	670	175653	175659		
26	477205	477276	140	596418	596450	302	997948	997959	460	615743	615751	675	598729	598782		
27	78658	78668	140	613251	613272	303	528162	528167	461	255367	255402	677	70164	70194		
28	499519	499633	141	154780	154799	305	640595	640645	464	652701	652719	680	712960	712970		
30	594820	594882	143	122974	122988	306	592383	592433	466	316851	316914	681	457696	457722		
31	150233	150257	145	776627	776694	307	976660	976676	468	296201	296203	683	926372	926430		
32	596829	596844	146	988607	988614	308	5996	6000	470	692913	692936	685	642888	642912		
33	441455	441499	150	646416	646451	308	158251	158273	471	972276	972296	686	691175	691187		
34	418081	419060	151	529783	530042	309	520395	520459	472	611851	611872	688	18332	18345		
37	315313	315383	152	994778	994795	310	209251	209297	474	365921	366000	691	998247	998280		
39	427491	427500	153	807605	807633	310	296208	296250	477	503403	503427	694	442124	442244		
39	577501	577577	154	841689	841693	311	576820	576882	480	612201	612213	695	716636	716659		
40	772321	772460	155	417591	417600	312	237658	237706	481	466296	466351	697	518724	518729		
41	443520	444000	156	635403	635422	313	590711	590751	483	580501	580544	702	544690	544920		
41	492751	492877	159	394098	394139	315	291136	291145	483	355473	355500	704	39443	39463		
42	628862	628877	163	376149	376206	316	992001	992021	488	238946	239188	707	294281	294298		
43	367276	367403	164	486239	486470	317	223761	223786	490	80598	80600	710	689510	689528		
44	973313	973321	169	719057	719064	318	594272	594329	492	235305	235354	711	463061	463123		
45	977502	977513	173	637153	637163	319	690759	690776	494	525169	525189	712	932234	932250		
46	506871	507000	174	878229	878243	321	644011	644030	497	638863	638873	713	553501	554250		
46	551251	551440	175	607081	607155	322	97492	97495	500	722017	722092	713	534191	535500		
47	650903	650920	176	106912	106915	323	975241	975286	501	481192	481467	713	763101	763420		
48	537351	537620	177	282691	282735	325	591813	591866	503	424712	424753	713	554251	555000		
50	528885	528932	178	397222	397234	326	599661	599676	504	699871	699888	713	761601	762350		
51	630281	630311	180	644662	644701	328	590074	590102	507	868604	868609	716	555871	556180		
52	491278	491371	181	385188	385270	329	646196	646228	508	170837	170837	717	382899	382966		
53	197989	198000	184	444061	444074	330	176474	176489	509	596514	596527	719	441117	441140		
53	770601	770629	185	643816	643897	332	215217	215250	514	519621	519750	722	978078	978084		
55	775451	775476	186	707619	707635	332	345751	345807	515	631330	631341	723	531962	532037		
56	387200	387238	188	432322	432332	333	568705	568739	516	683685	683700	725	817591	817591		
57	44732	44733	190	999914	999932	335	700768	700784	516	618151	618157	728	949231	949237		
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62	61300	61319	192	287619	287659	339	605921	605955	521	720811	720819	735	735259	735275		
65	582961	583210	193	638381	638433	340	462391	462533	522	289914	289946	743	22480	22500		
66	581251	581523	194	419581	419703	341	777341	777345	526	962225	962232	743	721851	721856		
67	632345	632399	195	765382	765468	343	648205	648211	527	633774	633790	746	362224	362237		
68	582001	582120	197	583521	583525	344	688620	688634	528	747375	747410	757	635692	635726		
69	532554	532566	200	243471	243545	347	573173	573232	529	988001	988011	762	589589	589604		
70	969766	969777	201	723791	723794	348	308631	308653	530	999762	999782	765	24506	24521		
72	110907	110916	203	630460	630465	349	595480	595496	533	963330	963332	770	609426	609477		
73	401117	401227	205	983222	983228	349	494399	494515	535	745130	745170	771	330483	330487		
75	647604	647608	208	473460	473514	350	995515	995535	536	969498	969514	774	939656	939675		
76	417371	417454	209	447966	448035	352	555387	555417	537	838979	839007	784	128901	128926		
77	540182	540385	212	578399	578526	354	637577	637605	538	334043	334098	787	915988	915997		
79	486751	486915	213	208623	208699	355	638473	638475	544	593501	593545	794	422771	422822		
79	167219	167250	214	718433	718448	356	970385	970400	545	640217	640261	798	824490	824499		
80	232283	232326	214	996373	996389	358	374628	374694	548	848243	848249	802	870706	870716		
81	302954	303000	214	502494	502500	363	304776	304821	551	290866	290868	809	644318	644338		
81	717351	717376	215	754101	754206	364										



L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER	L. U.	NUMBER
885	984843	984864	1074	422857	422859	640	507290.	9	330731.
886	259003	259013	1086	349821	349855	922	613601-612, 614, 616,	33	441497.
892	964427	964462	1087	681142	681148		617, 619, 623, 625.	39	426955.
902	543126	543159	1091	350465	350492	956	632651-660.	48	537400, 487, 586.
907	38861	38869	1095	599315	599327			50	528892.
912	573912	573988	1097	700841	700845			65	583039, 041, 131,
915	971204	971213	1099	593865	593897				210.
916	603451	603457	1101	341373	341375			66	581426.
918	593045	593070	1108	645525	645544			76	117375 382, 386 390.
919	59222	59226	1118	975799	975825			82	436692.
922	613613	613627	1131	994312	994319			99	592453.
929	607661	607674	1135	31187	31200			122	575710.
931	862432	862441	1135	613951	613963			124	744487, 812.
937	293562	293630	1141	643464	643505			163	376159.
948	394018	394041	1144	533793	533800			169	719047.
956	632661	632684	1147	641692	641713			180	644699.
958	845500	845505	1151	459835	459839			185	643878.
963	38417	38429	1154	322806	322830			191	985189, 659314.
968	869452	869454	1156	603086	603100			214	754127.
969	633972	633982	1156	611501	611592			243	993706.
970	702847	702850						246	396546-550, 616, 649,
972	875471	875477							658.
978	325686	325704						271	277096.
982	438930	438955						284	27731-732.
987	976254	976262						294	723137, 145, 148.
991	684749	684763						301	994123.
995	639537	639564						308	158251, 267.
1002	197149	197198						325	591813, 815.
1012	879708	879712						326	599664, 676.
1024	571652	571703						640	462456.
1025	972064	972073						669	426250, 271.
1029	46760	46772						411	608377, 386.
1031	591138	591148						415	616927, 946.
1032	983095	983100						417	249249, 272.
1032	767601	767614						418	352334, 339.
1036	445619	445634						432	601793.
1037	371711	371840						435	869823.
1042	364493	364496						474	365946.
1045	280057							480	52186.
1047	429846	429886						488	239057.

## MISSING

34	418979-980.
130	362471-704.
194	419650.
235	973630.
281	220054-055.
291	527366-372.
306	592420-432.
317	223759-760.
325	591814.
330	176486-487.
339	605919-920.
466	316850.
472	611865-868.
521	720809-810.
575	381783.
595	753576-580.
631	583635-648.

## MISSING

870.	
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## VOID

1	524799.
3	Series A, 129, 280,
	284, 345, 392, 393,
	581, 659, 709, 898,
	966, 1027, 1091,
	1119, 1287-1288,
	1342, 1348, 1542,
	1934-1935, 2532,
	2658, 2712, 2770,
	2798, 2908, 3053,
	3101, 3427, 3487,
	3854, 3874, 3968,
	4283, 4853, 4907,
	4919, 4954, 4955,
	4965, 5156, 5243,
	5273.
3	Series B, 122, 181,
	182, 393-394, 316,
	324, 475, 1032,
	1078, 1176, 1186,
	1188, 1222, 1313.
3	Series C, 21, 49, 62,
	82.
3	Series D, 1098, 1114,
	1119, 1173, 1235,
	1243, 1245, 1384,
	1446, 1463, 1472,
	1484, 1494, 1506,
	1519-1520, 1894,
	1951.
3	Series F, 3605, 3684,
	3712, 3817.
3	Series G, 310.

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED

22	458471-480.
33	441488, 493.
76	417123-125, 310.
100	554794.
464	525160-167.
480	52184-190.
586	700461-474.
712	932180.
719	441110-115.
916	858449.
1144	733781-782.

## BLANK

269	428791-800.
435	869830.
581	442736-740.

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID

39	426957.
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## LABOR DRAMA DEALING IN MACHINERY THRILLS AMERICANS

(Continued from page 343)

players, camera men and Zelnick working day and night in order not to lose a particle of the tense mood which predominates throughout the picture.

The cast, headed by Paul Wagener, star of "The Golem" who portrays the role of Dreisiger the rich manufacturer, includes Wilhelm Disterle, George John, Albert Steinruck, Rina De Liguore and Hermann Picha, all noted German players.

The union man who has never enjoyed the thrill of boosting the union label has as yet to learn what real pleasure is.

## CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

(Continued from page 350)

the linings are unduly worn, they must be replaced by new ones.

**Oil Wells.** See that the oil wells are filled with a good quality of clean light mineral oil nearly to the top of the overflow hole of the oil filler. After the motor has operated a week or two, the old oil should be withdrawn, fresh oil poured through the bearings to wash out all sediment, and the oil wells refilled. In normal service the bearings should be washed and refilled occasionally, but the frequency with which the bearings must be refilled depends so much on local conditions, such as the severity and continuity of the service, the room temperature, state of cleanliness, etc., that no definite instructions can be given.

**Brushes.** See that the brushes move freely in the holders and make firm and even contact with commutator. (It is always desirable to keep an extra set of brushes on hand.) Order new brushes by the catalog number shown on the name plate.

**Switches.** These should be kept clean and points of contact occasionally lubricated slightly with vaseline.

**Commutator.** The commutator should be occasionally wiped with a piece of light canvas (or other non-linting substance) with a few drops of oil on it.

## Method of Drive:

If belt, see that it is just tight enough to

transmit the power without slipping. Also see that the driving and driven units are properly lined up so that the belt travels squarely on the pulley face, with pull, if possible, on the under side.

If chain or gear, the running parts must be in line and well oiled.

Adjusting Length of Rod to Foot Con-

troller. If the motor is so placed as to make the rod to the foot controller too long, cut off the rod and rethread the end. The rock shaft may be attached to the opposite side of the motor if the arrangement of drive requires. The rocker arm connecting the rock shaft to the controller rod may be moved along to suit conditions.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$ .75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts)	4.00
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Ring, 14 karat gold	9.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal, cut of	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
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Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Working Cards, per 100	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

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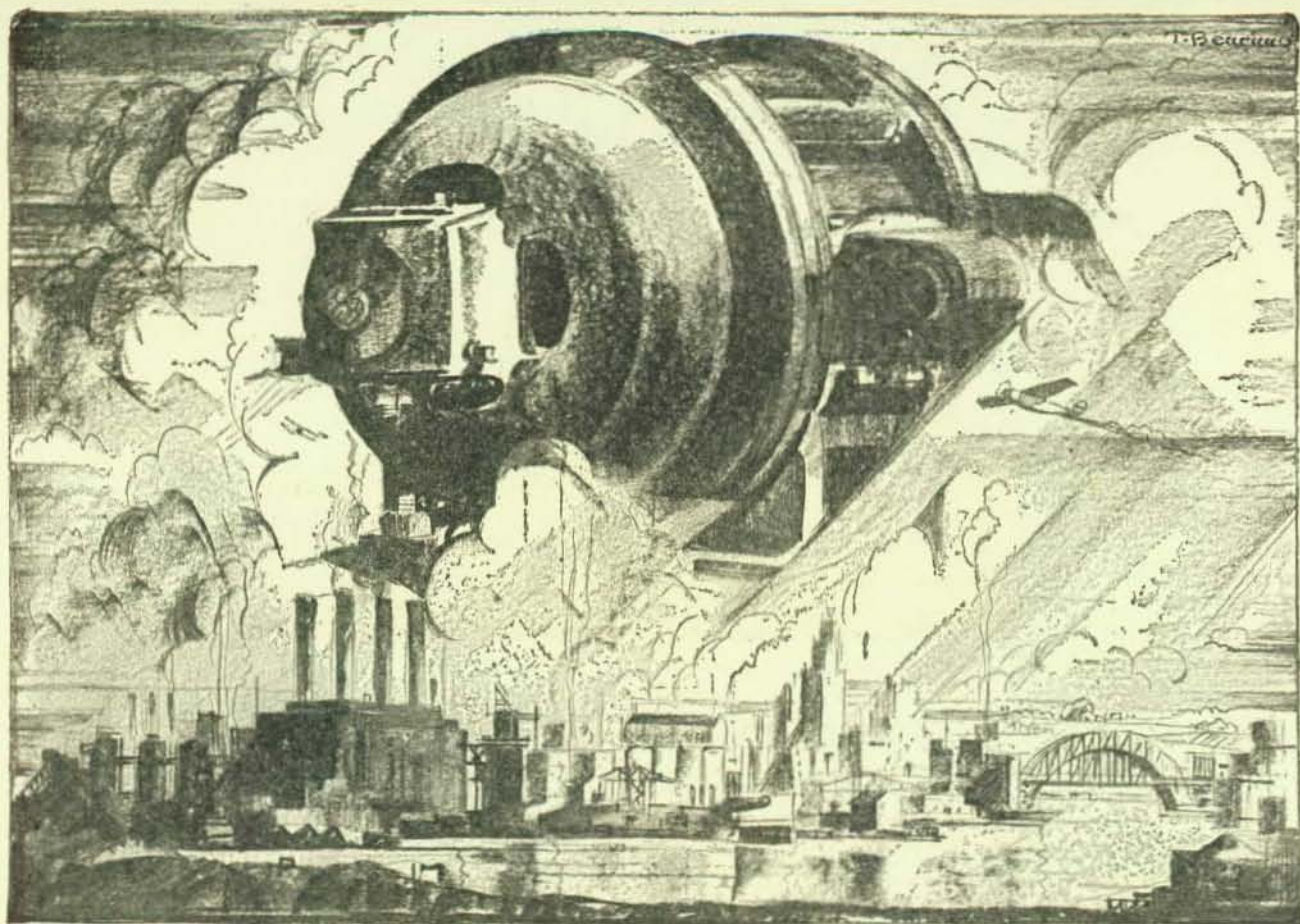
Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

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DO you ever wonder what these multitudes of whirring motors are doing for *you*—*your* job, *your* home, *your* children?

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And tower-cleft sky is seen,  
The worker races time  
Above her swift machine,  
But here with folk from every land  
She learns to think and understand.

Report of the  
BARNARD SUMMER SCHOOL  
for Women Workers in Industry

